The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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RIGINAL POETRY.

ACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

—To Andrew Kilpatrick, Esq. Landlord at the Pagoda.

"Quis clarus Rhodon aut Mytylenen."

When grave, in lofty ditty,
Some monumental city,
With crown of glory—
Or some famous eastern town,
Where the British tea to drown,
Sung in ancient story;

Or, between two rivers placed,
As may please some people's taste,
Charleston, famed for beauty;
Washington, where all is state,
Congressmen at warm debate,
Seldom do their duty.

Sport, in those olden days,
While heroes had the praise;
Washington surpasses
Each other modern spot,
Wherever takes its seat—For what?
Why—for droves of asses.

When Washington so gay,
In the pomp of court array,
Levees and palaces—
Blows with her Bunker's Hill,
Where Yankees first essay'd to fill
Freedom's holy chalices;

Charleston's blooming maids, whose eyes
Flashing erotic sun supplies
With deeper human splendours;
Furthermore, where marble frames
Are'd to men with deathless names,
Soldiers and defenders;

Some of these, I must declare,
Philadelphia can compare,
Schuylkill's lovely borders—
Many these—truly would require
The skill, Pindaric fire,
Of seraphs for recorders.

Where winds sometimes refrain
From bringing storms and showers of rain,
To cool the face of heaven;
Where mine some merry hours
Like two frequent storms and showers,
I hope to be forgiven.

Good friend, Tom Biddle, had
Some and splenetic old dad,
Cross and avaricious,
Who would allow a cent
Often to spend in merriment,
Lest 'twas more suspicious;

Who swore'd to run away,
Should upon some friends one day,
Join him in their condition;
Who crew as ever met,
Whose wine their throats to wet,
Which was their ambition.

"Come," said he, "if you're agreed,
Some Pagoda we'll proceed;
Each contains a dollar,
And that is gone, why then we'll try,
Boys, to raise a new supply,
Though close-fisted collar!

Never up, discard that gloomy air,
Poverty never should despair,
Who buy or beg or borrow;
Some of where we receive our pay—
Some to all get drunk to-day,
Others go to sea to-morrow."

Thus spake the ode.—By way of note,
Good, Tom Biddle wet his throat
With brandy, apple-jack and gin,
Before the hill he slipp'd so fast,
He was obliged to start at last,
To say Holy-Ballet Ian."

It should be considered an allusion to a resort in the city, I wish it to be understood, with a nine-pin alley is so called, "where

Correspondent.—The piece headed "Ocean's Crown" in a lady's Album, which was handed me at the usual request of a contribution to its pages on a subject, calculated to excite the admiration of every American, the answer was composed, on the opposite leaf. If you think them worth "printer's ink," please to give them a place in your Post.

OCEAN'S CROWN.

Ocean, ocean's bosom shone,
With pearls bestudded round;
Ocean claimed it as his own,
Each rival frown'd.

Every clime, from ev'ry shore,
Its wreath'd a native gem;
Each that still'd the lion's roar,
Deck'd his diadem.

Many a moon the crown did shine
On ocean's heaving breast;
Who dared to say that crown is mine,
Or too dared molest.

THE ANSWER.

The chance'd to wing his way
Over deep foaming ocean's wave;
Of the lion's tyrant sway,
Down the victims he must save.

Ocean's tars had suffer'd long
With his wide expanding pow'r,
Seen with patience ev'ry wrong,
Patience withered as a flow'r.

Then from the eagle's eye,
Like to parching leaves on fire;
Spirit—and with wings on high,
Soar'd the flame of freemens' ire.

When that flame extinguished was,
Which to majesty came down—
Freedom and Columbia's cause,
Blow away the lion's crown.

Then no lion's roar is heard,
Calmly passes to and fro,
Seen soaring high the noble bird
Over every freeman's heart below.

Should that lion dare to rise
Ocean, and in pow'r once more,
Soon our eagle sweeps the skies,
And can command the thunder's roar.

KELPIE.

HE HOUR OF PRAYER.

The hour of gen'ral calm,
Silence and rest,
When restless passion, joy and care
Can move the breast;
When all the aims of life appear
Vain, weak and vain,
And sad solemn thought doth flash
Across the weary brain.

Kneel before that dreadful pow'r,
Mighty, unseen,
Who sits on his glorious throne
In heavenly serene;
Who with a never sleeping eye,
Each storm world surveys—
Should may bend in silent awe,
Gratitude and praise.

Now at the chilly midnight-hour,
When attentive ear,
Breath thy ardent, grateful prayer,
Pure, sincere and sincere.
Daughter, purer, worthier gift,
Offering more divine,
Ne'er from the heart, can e'er ascend
His celestial shrine.

Child of dust! before His throne,
Humble thy proud heart,
Pray at mem'ry of thy crimes,
Penitent tears should start,
Pain grief—it is to thee
Coming—kindly given—
Pass thy frontal seal from earth,
Shall upon Heav'n.

CARLOS.

BEAVER DAM.

The annexed cut exhibits a very interesting view of the habitations of that class of animals commonly called beavers, known in natural history of the genus Mammalia, and order Glires. We shall not describe the particular generic character of these animals, of which there are two species. The color of the beaver is generally of a deep chesnut, sometimes entirely white, less rarely completely black. It is about three feet long in the body, and its tail about the length of a foot, and by its peculiarity distinguishes this animal from any other quadruped. It is of an oval form, and flat, with a slight convexity towards the base, destitute of hair, and completely covered with scaly divisions. The ingenuity and industry of the beavers, in the construction of their cabins, have been attested by many respectable eye witnesses, whose travels have been published to the world and remain uncontradicted. The provident foresight of these animals, and the policy of their colonial government, from no other principle than natural instinct, reflects much credit upon them, while, at the same time, it throws a deep shade over the march of human intellect in several stages of society. The order of their architecture, and the domestic government of their colonies, seem to constitute a model for the rude and uncivilized members of the human family. That uniformity and close adherence to rule pervades in all their movements from which they have never been known to deviate, and affords a moral lesson, upon which also human intellect, properly employed, might be very properly exercised. The Indians have a tradition among them, that beavers once had the gift of speech, but that on account of their superior wisdom, they were deprived of that faculty, lest they should get an undue ascendancy over the human family, and abuse their prerogative. An interesting account of a beaver colony from the pen of a learned traveller, who was an eye-witness to what he described, was published in this paper of the 27th of February last.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY—NO. 3.

As I was prevented from hearing the lecture in which our philosopher denounced the Jewish code of morals, I must of course, pass that over, *sub silentio*. An opportunity, however, was afterwards afforded me for attending to some strictures on the character and principles of the Founder of Christianity.

Among the most celebrated sceptics, ancient or modern, very few have appeared who have not voluntarily done homage to the moral purity of Jesus, with regard to both his precepts and his practice. Rousseau's eulogy on the prophet of Nazareth, is well known; and furnishes a striking contrast with the hypercriticisms of the lecturer. It is a trite but a true remark, that it is the easiest thing in the world to find fault; and our peripatetic has furnished us with abundant evidence of the fact. For this purpose, he seized upon one of the most pious injunctions in the Bible, on which to exercise his wit and ingenuity. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God," it seems is a very unphilosophical command: "for," said he, "if God were of himself lovely, there would be no occasion to *command* us to love him;—we could not help entertaining the feeling of love for him." Captious sophist! And is not God a benevolent Being? Is he not the Author of every good? Has he not placed us in a beautiful world, filled with every thing calculated to delight the senses? Has he not endowed us with the noblest faculties of body and of mind, and does he not minister to their gratification in a thousand ways? Has he not implanted in us tender and social affections, which are the source of indescribable happiness? *And is he not then good?* But do all men, even those who are impressed with these truths, therefore love him with all their souls? and do they give proof of it, by loving and doing good to one another? It would be a happy thing, indeed, if there were no occasion to reiterate, again, and again, "Love the Lord thy God."

But if the lecturer were consistent with himself, he might, with equal propriety, object to the command, "Thou shalt do no murder;" because, according to his philosophy, the murderer can no more help shedding his brother's blood, than he can avoid loving whatever is lovely. He is governed by the same inflexible love in one case as in the other. He is so entirely under the influence of "circumstances," so absolutely subject to their control, that no possible choice is left to him. He can exert no moral power over his own actions, but in all things a mere machine, entirely regulated by something foreign to his own mind. All his mental energies are completely at the mercy of others; and even the ebullitions of passion receive no check, but such as contingent events may happen to supply. In a word, he has no more power to avoid doing every action which he performs, than a sword has to resist the hand by which it is wielded! And this is modern philosophy! Why then did the gentleman object to this particular injunction? Would it be a breach of charity to answer this question, by saying, because it was given by the Founder of a religion, on which an insidious attack was to be made? Yet as well might *every* command be opposed, inasmuch as we have already shown—the observance of any one does not depend upon our own moral energies.

But our philosopher had a still more serious objection to bring "against the world's last benefactor:" accordingly, the lowly Jesus was actually accused of *intolerance*. Blush sceptic, blush for thy brother; and confess that prejudice, ignorance and injustice, are not confined to the believer. This charge was authorized, in the opinion of the lecturer, by the sentence passed on those who believe the Messiah. "He that believeth shall be saved, but he that believeth not, shall be damned." But does the gentleman not know that these words, properly understood, contain no denunciation against unbelievers? They simply state a fact. They express the consequences that would attend the two different states of mind. While one class would enjoy the privileges of the Christian community, the other would remain under the disadvantages of the heathen state. The former would be "saved from vice and misery, by the purifying influences of the gospel,—the latter, would "suffer" from the effects of ignorance and superstition. Will not the orator himself tell his auditors, that his principles and views are calculated to render mankind happy,—to "save" them from error and sin; but that if they retain their present wrong notions, they will be "condemned to suffer from the practical effects of them? The words "shall be damned," in the passage under consideration, do not signify eternal misery, as some have supposed; but rather shall be "condemned,"—condemned in their own minds for having refused the miraculous evidence of a divine mission—condemned to suffer the consequences of ignorance and vice. One would think that there were kindness and humanity and benevolence enough in the character of Jesus to protect him from the foul charge of intolerance. He who wept over the pending desolation of Jerusalem; who rebuked his disciples when they wished him to call down fire from heaven, on those who refused to receive him; who prayed for his murderers in the agonies of a cruel death; such a man intolerant! He who went about doing good; who came not, to "condemn" the world, but to save it,—intolerant! O shame! where is thy blush?

But the lecturer, it seems, could not help acknowledging that Jesus was a very good sort of a man; that he was a very excellent character for one who was such an enthusiast; and though, like all other men, he was sometimes wrong, his errors were those of the head, and not of the heart. Excellent casuist. But mark! If the Messiah was not divinely commissioned to reveal the word of truth; if he did not actually "work miracles," and thereby prove that his doctrine came from heaven—then, I say he was *not* a good man; then his errors, or false doctrines, were not those of the head, but of the heart; then he was a deceiver, an impostor, and a liar! The goodness of his character, and the truth of his religion, must stand or fall together. His was no common character; there was no medium in it. If his doctrines were *true*—and he *knew* whether they were or not—he was indeed a good man; but if they were *false*, then the whole of his ministry was a tissue of deception, of arrogant presumption, and of blasphemy! It is therefore a positive contradiction to say that Jesus was a good man; if he promulgated a false religion! Let the sceptic, if he has any regard to consistency, look to this, and he will find himself compelled to examine the ground on which he stands.

It is, I believe, a curious fact, and one deserving of notice in this connection, that no deist or atheist can be found who is generally acknowledged to be well acquainted with the evidences in favor of christianity—not one who has industriously and critically examined all the agreements in support of the authenticity of the sacred scriptures. Neither Gibbon nor Paine dared to reply to Watson; and I know not that a single infidel or sceptic has ever had the courage to answer "Paley's Evidences." Dr. Franklin, it is well known, was a long time subject to sceptical impressions; but the philosopher was too honest not to confess (as he did to Dr. Priestley) that he had not carefully examined the subject. If every unbeliever in christianity were as conscientious as the venerable Franklin was, I believe we should have similar acknowledgments from *all* of them. It is not unimportant here to add, that some books, furnished by Dr. Priestley, appear to have operated an entire change in the religious views of the American philosopher. On a comparison of dates, I have recently discovered that, about two years after the above acknowledgment was made, Doctor Franklin moved, in his place in Congress, that the chaplain of the House should be requested to address the Throne of Grace every morning during their deliberations. While urging his reasons in support of the motion, the Doctor casually adverted to his belief in the christian religion.

LAICUS.

In reference to the religion of Thomas Jefferson, the editor of the Essex Gazette, who is a member of the Society of Friends, holds the following language:—

"Whatever may have been the speculative belief, Thomas Jefferson was not a practical infidel.—He respected and loved the free exercise of rational religion. He was not the bigot of an exclusive creed; but his spirit rejoiced at the privilege which those around him enjoyed, of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences."

In support of this opinion, the Gazette publishes a letter from Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Mr. Canby, who was himself a religious man, an extract from which is conclusive as to the character of Jefferson's religious tenets, and cannot fail to be acceptable, and win admiration from the reader. He writes:

"An eloquent preacher of your religious society, Richard Mott, in a discourse of much unction and pathos, is said to have exclaimed aloud to his congregation, that he did not believe there was a quaker, presbyterian, methodist, or baptist, in Heaven—having paused to give his audience time to stare, and to wonder, he said, that in Heaven, God knew no distinction, but considered all good men as his children and as brethren of the same family. I believe with the quaker preacher, that he who steadily observes those moral precepts in which all religions concur, will never be questioned at the gates of Heaven, as to the dogmas in which they differ; that on entering there, all these are left behind us; the Aristideses and Catos, Penns and Tillotsons, presbyterians and papists, will find themselves united in all principles which are in concert with the reason of the supreme mind. Of all the systems of morality, ancient or modern, which have come under my observation, none appear to me so pure as that of Jesus. He who follows this steadily, need not, I think, be uneasy, although he cannot comprehend the subtleties and mysteries erected on his doctrines, by those who, calling themselves his special followers and favourites, would make him come into the world to lay snares for all understandings but theirs; these metaphysical head, usurping the judgment seat of God, denounce as his enemies, all who cannot perceive the geometrical logic of Euclid in the demonstrations of St. Athanasius, that three are one, and one is three, and yet that three are not one, nor the one three. In all essential points, you and I are of the same religion, and I am too old to go into the inquiries and changes as to the unessentials.—Repeating therefore my thankfulness for the kind concern you have been so good as to express, I salute you with friendship and brotherly love."

For the Saturday Evening Post.

It seems long to have been considered a moot point in philosophy, whether the sweet or the bitter prevailed in the cup of life; the fallacy of all those bright hopes and gay visions of delight which dance before the eyes of youth, has long been a standing topic of declamation until it would seem as though our sad philosophers, like Rasselas, derived a peculiar complacency and gratulation in contemplating the eloquence with which they bewail human calamity. It is certain, however, that there is no passion of the human heart so intoxicating, so universal, so irresistible, as the passion of love—none whose disappointment writhes the heart with more cutting anguish, and blights and sickliese every earthly charm. Perhaps there is no more pregnant instance on record of the [illegible] agony of disappointed love, than that which is recounted by Monsieur de Florian in the notes to his "*Precis Historique sur les Mœurs*," a translation of which I shall subjoin. "The passion of Peter I. king of Portugal, for Ines de Castro, was carried to such an excess, that it extenuates if it does not excuse the atrocities he perpetrated upon the murderers of his mistress. These assassins were three of the principal grandees of Portugal, their names were Gonzales, Pacheco, and Coello; they stabbed Ines to the heart in the arms of her women. Peter, who was then only prince of Portugal, seems from that moment to have lost his reason; the mild, amiable, and virtuous disposition which before distinguished him in the eyes of his people, was from that instant converted into a sour, ferocious and sanguinary spirit of tyranny, bordering on insanity. He took up arms against his father; he carried fire and sword into the provinces where the domains of the murderers lay, and upon his accession to the throne, he exacted of Peter the cruel, King of Castile, the surrender of Gonzales and Coëlla, who had fled into his realm for refuge. Pacheco was in France where he died. Peter, now master of his enemies, caused them to undergo the most horribly cruel tortures; while still alive their hearts were torn out, and the king himself *was present* at this shocking spectacle. Having thus glutted his revenge, this amorous monarch, maddened with grief and alove, actually disinterred the corpse of Ines, attired her in magnificent robes, set his crown upon her livid and disfigured brows, and compelled the grandees of his Court to come and render her homage." O.

Written for the Casket.

CONCLUSION OF THE TALE OF

Clement Meyerfield and Clara Ismeana.

January 15th, 1797, Phranza Ismeana, with his children, sailed from Constantinople on their voyage to Smyrna, and by a freak of fortune Ibrahim was a passenger in the same vessel.—The intention of the renegade was to visit and prepare Clement for the change in his fortunes; and as at that season vessels leaving Constantinople was rare, he was compelled to go by the route of Smyrna. Sailing slowly down the Marmora and the Hellespont, Ibrahim put his powers of insinuation once more to the trial, in procuring the confidence of his fellow-passengers, and succeeded. He found by their conversation that the memory of the family of Meyerfield was vividly and gratefully cherished. With that deep caution which so many cover under levity, but concealed by Ibrahim under the apparent phlegm of a Turk, he gained all he desired to know from the Ismeana family, without exciting in any of the members of that family the smallest suspicion that he ever knew Clement or his parents personally. He discovered that of all possible discoveries, the most welcome to them would be the re-appearance of Clement.

The voyage, from contrary winds, was rather tedious, though, for the season, not otherwise unpleasant. It was the fourth day, in the morning, before the vessel cleared the Dardanelles, and entered the open Archipelago; and the fifth, in the afternoon, before the high promontory of Cape Signi, in the island of Mytilene, was descried. Passing that cape, the course was changed to south-east, in order to reach the Gulf of Smyrna.

The two last days had been uncommonly fine, but the afternoon of the last evinced to the practised eye of Ibrahim and Ismeana, that a north-east gale was threatened; nor was the menacing aspect of the heavens the only enemy they had to dread; the Grecian and Asiatic islands, always infested with pirates, were so at that time in an extraordinary degree. In 1792, by the instigation of Russia, and from the national hatred of the Greeks to the Turks, the famous rover, Lambro Cazzioni, ravaged many of the Turkish towns in the Archipelago, captured their vessels, and excited universal terror. Finally abandoned by the Russians, and overwhelmed by a superior force, the fleet of Lambro was destroyed, his companions slain, and himself driven from the sea to the mountains of Albania. The maritime daring of Lambro did not perish with his power, for many of his most intrepid officers escaped, and without his grandeur of soul or humanity, possessed with profound seamanship a most accurate knowledge of the intricate navigation of Greece and western Asia.

Nearly opposite Porto Caloni, in the island of Mytilene, as their barque was slowly borne along, Ibrahim, whose glass was constantly in his hand, called to Ismeana, and pointed out a low vessel coasting towards Cape Petra. "That villain," observed Ibrahim, "is a pirate, from whose fangs the coming storm may save us, for I fear nothing else can." Ismeana, naturally brave, but feeling as a father, remained silent, whilst trembling with anxiety. "I have made that stupid blockhead drunk," said Ibrahim, speaking of the captain, "in order to save him and ourselves. If he is caught by any of Lambro's disciples, impaling may be a mitigation of his fate."

The storm and the pirate came together, and night soon followed. Happily the wind raged from the north-east, and Ibrahim, who now conducted the vessel, laid her to the southward, with a view to reach the small group of Spalmadori, between the peninsula of Tchesme and the island of Scio. This was effected as if by a miracle, and next morning discovered their pirate enemy about a quarter league, bearing down upon them. The captain now, as senseless from terror as he was from wine the day before, left the command to Ibrahim, who made every effort to reach Porto Delfino, in the island of Scio, about three leagues distant, but the superior sailing of the pirate defeated the exertions of the merchant vessel.

"We may as well die with arms in our hands as be massacred by those monsters," said Niphon, as his weeping, terrified sister, who had been made acquainted with the relation between them, hung on his arm.

"Our resistance," replied Ibrahim, who with steady eye was viewing the approaching horde of cut throats, "will only exasperate their ferocity."

There was little time to deliberate: the pirate ran alongside, and grapped the merchantman, and instantly upwards of twenty armed bloodsuckers were on her deck. Their commander, with the body of a Hercules and the look of a lemon, seized on the shrieking Clara. A blow from her brother was returned by another, and Niphon was hurled into the waves, and all resistance ceased.

In the confusion of the moment, the pirates paid no farther regard to Niphon, who, an excellent swimmer, was but little stunned by the blow, and, recovering his presence of mind, threw himself on his back, and keeping his face only out of the water, slowly floated towards the shore of Scio. The storm of the day before had abated, and a gentle south-east wind was blowing from the coast of Asia. When he thought himself beyond the notice of the pirates, he turned and swam in hopes to be able to make Scio, which he effected, though nearly exhausted. In part wafted into a small cave to the north of Cape Jackino, the almost distracted Niphon was observed by a man from shore, who had been witness to the capture, though at too far distance to see the struggling victim until he came near to the land. No sooner discovered, however, but the impulse to give assistance was followed by haste to receive the unfortunate.

Niphon was rising to his feet as the stranger met him with open arms. A scream of maddening astonishment burst from both. The succoring stranger was Clement Meyerfield. The first impulse was to rush into each other's arms; but Niphon, recollecting his father and sister, raised his hands towards the two vessels, and in a voice choaked with rage and despair exclaimed, "My father and my sister Clara are in the hands of that infernal crew."

Zimmerman, in his Essay on Solitude, has long since recorded an observation of Count Lippe Buckeburg, that the extreme of safety and danger has the same effect on the human mind. In the present case the truth of the observation was fully sustained. Two men, whose whole earthly happiness was at stake, were restored to instant calmness. Clement had fled from the city of Scio that morning, and had an excellent horse, on which both mounted, and in less than an hour reached the city again. The distance was about ten English miles. Happily there was a French sloop of war in the harbor, which had come in a few days before. Clement had made some acquaintance with the young captain, who, light of heart, was as brave as—as any Frenchman. Without seeing the astonished citizens, who beheld Clement and his companion passing through the streets at full gallop, both reached the harbour, and hailed the "Aigle Jaune"—Yellow Eagle. Their gestures and cries gave alacrity to the active Frenchman, and they were in a few moments on board.

"For God's sake, my friend," exclaimed Roselle, the French captain, "what is the accident or danger?"

In a few but impressive words, Niphon explained the case to Roselle, and in a very few minutes more the wings of the Yellow Eagle were before the wind. For once the wary pirate was in a fair way to fall an instant victim to his contempt of Turkish navigators. Roselle exposed no colors, and as the Yellow Eagle came up the strait she was at first mistaken for a Turkish vessel, but her superior sailing undeceived the pirate. The valuable effects and prisoners had already been secured, and the merchantman set on fire. The dread that the prisoners might be exposed to a terrible death saved the pirate from instant capture, as Niphon insisted on himself visiting the burning vessel. Clement was restrained by main force from being of the party.

This examination gave time to the pirate to gain the pass between Spalmadori and Scio, but no sooner was it ascertained that Ismeana, and his daughter, and Ibrahim, were borne away, than every feather of the Yellow Eagle was again set, and it now became a chase for life. The pirate no sooner cleared the northern coast of Scio but he tacked to the south-west, and standing between cape St. Nicholas and the islands of Iapera and Anti-Ispera, sailed directly for the strait between Punto Dallo and Cape Guardia. As the day advanced the wind freshened from the south-east, and the rapid sailing of both vessels may be estimated, as they passed the strait between Andros and Negropont before mid-day, a distance from Cape St. Nicholas, in Scio, of seventy English miles; and when darkness separated them from each other's view, they were off Cape Skylleo, in the Morea, having made nearly one hundred and fifty miles, and if their wanton thirst of blood could have admitted abstinence, the pirates might have escaped. But though sailing for their lives, as Roselle had hoisted the tri-colored flag, and let them know the enemy they were to encounter or escape, as their vessel was passing between Cape Colonni, in Attica, and the island of Zea, a random shot was aimed at a defenceless fishing boat, which killed two men, and left a third struggling in the waves. Anxious as Roselle and his officers and friends were to seize the ruthless villains, their humane feelings could not admit their passing a fellow creature, who, indirectly, was exposed to the peril of death by their agency.—The sails were slackened, and the fisherman was brought on board. The humane act was amply rewarded; the rescued Greek was a very intelligent seaman, and informed Roselle that, if he was not mistaken, the pirate they were in chase of was Cara of Vostizza, and if so, he would attempt no harbour before reaching the Gulf of Arta; and that to secure him, the best plan would be to press on directly, and if possible to reach that gulf before him.

The advice of the Greek was so evidently correct that it was adopted, and the Yellow Eagle kept before the wind, and cleared the island of Cerigo early next morning. Both the ensuing days were hazy, but towards evening of the second day the wind shifted to the north-west, the mists and rain ceased, and as the air cleared, the Yellow Eagle was found off the northern point of the island of Cephalonia, and with the distant hills of St. Maura reflecting a beautiful evening sun; but a far more welcome sight was the pirate, issuing from the strait between St. Maura and the two opposing islands of Cephalonia and Ithaca. It was afterwards ascertained that the rover had taken the inner passage, whilst, by the advice of the Greek pilot, the French ship was navigated westward of Cephalonia and St. Maura.

Escape was rendered impossible: the two ships were within point blank shot when they were discovered to each other. Roselle made the conflict short and decisive. He avoided the use of his cannon after a single broadside, from fear of destroying the prisoners on board the pirate, but bore directly down upon his enemy, who, knowing the desperation of their situation, made a determined resistance. The Yellow Eagle was laid alongside, and with severe loss boarded the pirate. Clement and Niphon were amongst the foremost on deck. They were warned by the Greek pilot, that Cara of Vostizza would probably blow up his vessel rather than be taken, and that catastrophe was only prevented by the desperate bravery of Niphon, who, rushing down, cut the arm from the shoulder of the desperado, whilst stretched to apply the match; a second blow terminated his career. Roselle had given orders to show no quarter; and, indeed, none was demanded. The pirates either fought to the last or cast themselves into the sea.

Roselle and Clement were both slightly wounded. The Greek pilot and several of the crew were severely wounded, and eight were slain. Shall we describe the meeting between Clara and Clement, or will not the heart of the reader participate the overflowing raptures which, on one side, was receiving a treasure long consigned to the grave?

The beauty and innocence of Clara, and the white hairs of her father, had made some impression on the hearts of even their nefarious captors; but the ultimate safety of the prisoners was secured by the pressing danger from the French cruiser, and the presence of mind of Ibrahim. The renegade, schooled by a life of incessant change, was equally collected in safety or danger. Whether in the saloons of the French ambassador at Pera, or a captive on the deck of Cara of Vostizza, he was ever ready to take advantage of the characters by whom he was surrounded. His own preservation and that of his two fellow-sufferers, and also the poor captured Greeks, depended indeed on his exertions.—Subdued by indescribable terror, the father and daughter clung to each other. The ruffian Cara advanced to separate them, when Ibrahim, with ever smiling composure, stepped before the ferocious commander, and observed, "Noble captain, we are thine; to thy bravery we submit; but oh! do not tear asunder the child and parent. I fear much, if thou dost, that maiden cannot survive."

Avarice, the mother of so many crimes, was for once arrayed to protect the innocent and feeble. One of the crew whispered to Cara, "Remember, Halil, if we can save this diamond our fortunes are made. By the Holy Star, the Grand Seignor would make terms for such a prize."

They had but little time to parley. The Greek captain and his men were secured in the hold; their vessel manned, and [illegible] of the [illegible] daughter, and Ibrahim, were confined in the cabin. It was apparent from the steadiness, and in some respects, carelessness of their proceedings, that the pirates apprehended no immediate danger, and were completely surprised by the Yellow Eagle.

Ismeana and his child were too much occupied by the greatness and bitterness of their fate to observe aught around them, but Ibrahim was cool and attentive; and, to his own astonishment, was called into counsel. He was ordered on deck as the canvass of the Yellow Eagle swelled and cleared the coast of Scio, sweeping before the wind towards the Spalmadori. With every alacrity the pirates were getting under way, as Ibrahim, with the sword at his throat, was ordered to examine the approaching vessel, and give his opinion of what she was.

With the utmost composure Ibrahim examined the Yellow Eagle, and knowing the folly of any deception, told Cara Vostizza that, in his opinion, the vessel before them was a French cruizer. This accorded with the ill-concealed fears of the pirate crew, and now all sail was made to clear the strait and gain the open Ægean sea. Ibrahim [illegible] had full leisure to behold the chase. As the [illegible] along the northern shore of Scio, there were strong doubts which course to pursue, but the direct one to their ultimate strong hold was adopted and both vessels made, perhaps, the most rapid voyage ever performed from the island of Scio to the coast of the Morea. As the day declined, the spirits of the pirates rose; and as the sun sunk into the bosom of the deep, a long, hoarse, and demoniac laugh, mingled with the wind over the sea of Greece. Darkness and death were the least evils which hung over the heads of Clara and her father.—The most dreadful of all—slavery—seemed the fate of one of the most finished beings in Europe. In her ravings of regret, the peaceful castle of Meyerfield seemed a paradise, from which she was forever driven, to be plunged into a yawning gulf. The spirit of Clement seemed to beckon from the heaven of heavens, but he seemed enthroned immeasurably beyond her reach. The mournful shade of her brother invited to regions of peace, but he also appeared to soar far from earth.

Ismeana, as his breaking heart yearned over his lost children, the most poignant regret added to his almost unbearable misery. "Why did I remove my children from the sun of civilization?" groaned the old man—"why did I expose this angel in these regions of darkness, horror, and crime? Oh my Clara, my Niphon!"

In those days of anxiety, hope and fear, Ibrahim was by far the most collected person in either vessel. As the darkness of night increased, he observed the pirates keeping their course, and next morning, whilst passing between Cape Saint Angelo and the island of Cerigo, a vessel was descried at the far distant south-west, which was, no doubt, the Yellow Eagle. The pirate slackened sail, and did not pass Cape Metapan until after mid-day. This precaution of prudence was the ultimate cause of their capture, as, if the pirates had continued their press of sail, they must have reached the Gulf of Arta before the Yellow Eagle.

The forenoon of the last day of the chase the wind blew almost a gale from the south-east, as if to aid these enemies of man; and their joy became boisterous, and for the first time insulting to their prisoners. Rude and obscene jests were bandied along deck, and their anticipated frolicks on shore hailed with great glee. But their joy was doomed to a rapid and fatal interruption. As their vessel was clearing the very narrow strait between Cape St. Mamo and Cephalonia, the wind at once changed, and came with great force from the north-west. The little island of Ithaca lay behind them, and before

them, bearing down with loud shouts and full sail, their terrible enemy, the Yellow Eagle.

Ibrahim always afterwards expressed his opinion, that, if a moment of reflection had been permitted them, their prisoners would have been massacred; but the danger came too rapid and overpowering, and the issue of the contest already related.

Clement and Niphon burst into the cabin together, where, interlocked in each other's arms, sat the trembling father and daughter.—"Receive our souls, thou God of mercy," fervently breathed Ismeana, as he pressed his child and hid his face from the expected stroke.

"My father, my sister," exclaimed Niphon, throwing himself at their feet, "you are safe, you are free!"

"We are safe and free," replied Ismeana.—"Oh, my son—can that be my son?"

"It is your son, both your sons," rejoined Niphon; "here is Clement raised from the dead."

"Oh, I am indeed in the heaven of the blessed," sighed Clara, wildly, raising her head and gazing around her. "I hear the voices of my father, brother, and my Clement."

"Yes, my Clara, you do hear the voice of your Clement," and once more she was enclosed to his bosom, as Ibrahim with most heartfelt joy surveyed the group.

Whilst this too joyous scene passed in the cabin, captain Roselle was enacting a high part on deck, laughing, singing Ca Ira, and jeering the poor liberated Greek captain and his crew, as they were introduced to day light from the hold of the pirate.

"My good friend, I am sorry to raise you from Styx, so far from home," roared Roselle to the bewildered Greek captain. "You have had a fine passage through the Cyclades, and half round the Peloponessus; where do you suppose you are now?"

"In the land of the living," replied the Greek, with more naivete than could be expected.

"Yes," replied Roselle, and for which the Grand Seignor will never be sufficiently grateful, I fear; but here is a swift sailer to carry you back to Constantinople, from where, if you take my advice, you will remain until——until you learn to go to sea."

Whilst these arrangements were made on deck, the party in the cabin had regained a small share of their senses, and by aid of Niphon and Ibrahim, their effects and money were removed from the pirate vessel to the Yellow Eagle; and the former, with all she contained, abandoned to the poor plundered Greeks, who made out, in the course of the winter, to reach the Bosphorus.

The wounded men dressed, and the dead consigned with due honours to the deep, with every other necessary order given, Captain Roselle stood in and rode out the heavy sea of the night after the battle, in a small harbour of Cephalonia. The next day the wind shifted to the south-west, and Roselle, addressing Ismeana, observed, "I have to visit Corfu before my return to France, and, as I am so near, if not inconvenient, I would prefer doing so now."

Ismeana replied, "I have some mercantile concerns to settle at that place, and have therefore no objections to such a course." It was then agreed to, and the wings of the Yellow Eagle once more expanded, and next morning they were safely moored in the harbour of Corfu.

Ibrahim had informed Clement of the interest taken in his fate by the Prussian ambassador; that his return to Poland was open, and that for reasons he could not explain, the Prussian agents were anxious for his return. To these unexpected changes of fortune Ibrahim sat before him the joy of his parents, and the happiness of bearing to them such a daughter as Clara. A long, and we need not say, interesting conversation took place between Clement, Clara, and Ismeana and his son. Who had most influence on Clement it is not necessary to determine, but before they arrived at Corfu, it was settled that Roselle was to convey them to Smyrna, from [illegible] year, in fire of our own [illegible] ple, and concert [illegible] measures with the Prussian ambassador.

On a soft winter morning the Yellow Eagle was at anchor before the town and harbour of Corfu, and preparations making to land the Ismeana family, as Roselle facetiously called his passengers. A pilot conducted them to shore, where they were met by an officer, who escorted them to the government hall, where, amongst a crowd which had been attracted by the intelligence of the arrival of the Yellow Eagle, and the interesting events of her cruize, entered a foreign officer. Their eyes met. Clement—Romuald—were exchanged. "Was it my beloved friends," most earnestly breathed Romuald, "who were thus snatched from ten thousand deaths!"

"They were your friends," replied Clement, "and here is their gallant deliverer," presenting the really noble looking Roselle, who, blooming in youth, embrowned by exposure to the sea, and now animated by a well deserved inward joy. It was seldom, indeed, in the history of human vicissitude, that a more attractive group was ever formed. The venerable, tall, and still graceful Ismeana, his [illegible] beautiful daughter, the manly and martial appearance of Clement, Romuald, Roselle, Niphon, and [illegible] him, under the novel circumstances of the case, for the moment silenced all other subjects of discourse at Corfu.

The ceremonies of public reception being finished, Romuald, bowing to Ismeana and his daughter, smilingly observed, "My friend Clement and myself have to settle which of us are to sustain the heavy charge of——" here he paused, and then resumed, "While the dispute is pending, there is another person to consult—my father."

Romuald now led the wondering party to the skirts of the town, where, embosomed in an orange grove, rose a rustic but elegant little seat, into which they were led, and in which advanced to receive them Labanoff Kholheim.—Here, in a recess of the island of Corfu, the events of the past years were recalled, and a more smiling futurity opened to one family, whilst clouds and lengthened exile hung on another.

The Kholheims had made arrangements to remove to the United States, and after the departure of their guests, only a few weeks intervened until they had passed the herculean gates and the shores of Europe were lost to their view. Let us now follow the family of Ismeana and their friends.

After a few days repose at Corfu, the French captain sailed for Smyrna, where he anchored safely in the latter end of February, and where he received the most valuable of all rewards—the gratitude of those worthy to be grateful; and in a few weeks heard of their safe arrival at Pera.

Clement and his now betrothed Clara were received in the open arms of the Prussian ambassador. "You have led us all a fine chase, young man," said the ambassador, "and have much to repent of; but we may hope this gem (pointing to Clara) will be your ransom from future exile. And Ma'lle. Ismeana, what do you think of the gem you have received from the field of Maciciewice?"

To this retort, so long delayed, Clara blushed and was silent; but her father, with tears of gratitude, pressed the hand of the ambassador, saying, with strong feeling, "Let my child be once in safety in the castle of Meyerfield, in christian, civilized Europe, and my grey hairs will go down to the grave in peace, and my heart will, to its last pulse, bless the king and people who have given her protection."

The next day after this happy interview, Clement and Clara, in the Prussian chapel at Pera, and in the presence of the ambassador and suite, her father and brother, and Ibrahim, were united to no more separate in life. Enjoying safety, castle of Meyerfield, and the still disconsolate parents.

The spring of 1797 was far advanced, and the third year was nearly closed since the fatal news reached them that their sweetly beloved son lay cold and unburied on the field of death. The afternoon was balmy, as the countess, with an unusually cheering smile, invited her husband to a seat in the porch, commanding a distant view of Ruowitz, and the fine lines of trees between the city and castle.

"I know not why, my husband, but all this day my heart has been remarkably light and joyous," said the countess. "I can even think without a tear on Clement." "Is not that a carriage?" interrupted the count. "It is, my Severina, and it is the carriage of—yes, I may call him our friend—the marquis of Lucchesini. Your spirits have been infused into my bosom, Severina, but I hope no new calamity may check our lightness of heart."

Here Lucchesini advanced, and was received and ushered into the hall. Sweeping his eye round the sable curtains, and other indications of mourning, he playfully observed, "My friends, why this preservation of painful remembrances? are our joys to be fleeting, and our griefs lasting as life?"

"Is there not often the highest enjoyment," mournfully observed the countess, "in the indulgence of some sorrows?"

"There may be such an enjoyment," replied the marquis, "but for my part, if I had lost a child, and was mourning over the bereavement, I would very willingly give up the joy of grief for that of seeing my restored son." As the last words were pronounced with a marked emphasis on son, the marquis fixed his look searchingly on his auditors, whilst taking from his servant a very richly encased casket, which he placed before the astonished countess, handing her a gold key. "Please open that case, madam, and let us see its contents."

The countess opened the casket, and, as the lid fell back, a scream of unutterable surprise escaped her. The first object which presented itself was a very richly set miniature of herself, which had been lost at a ball given in Berlin, by Frederick William II. when prince royal. The second was an envelop of vellum, on which, in the hand writing of the king, was a full pardon to her son, and an invitation to return to his paternal home, and a promise of future honours, promotion and protection.

"What meaneth all this?" earnestly demanded both the count and countess.

"I could never boast," smilingly replied Lucchesini, "of being very clear in verbal explanations, but one will soon be here who can better supply my awkwardness; and this evening away be the minister and courtier, I will for once be a man."

The very rapid advance of two carriages drew them all to the porch. The foremost carriage dashed forward to the steps of the castle, and Clement and Clara were at the feet—in the arms of their parents.

Ismeana, his son, and Ibrahim, were unseen. But why say more? That reader who would prefer any description to the picture involuntarily formed in the mind, deserves not to revel at castle Meyerfield on such an evening.

Though restored to their son and to happiness beyond hope, still mystery hung over the conduct of the king. That mystery was dissipated by his death, in the same year. Lucchesini then explained that, when prince royal, Frederick had seen, admired, and loved, Severina of Kargowa. It was him who picked up, and, against the rules of all codes but one, retained her portrait. Difference of rank forbade an honorable, and the heart of the prince conceived no other connection. Severina was to him a sister, and when the revolution took place in Poland, and when Clement joined the army, positive orders were given to leave unmolested the count and countess; and when Clement was supposed to be slain, [illegible] instructions were sent to the [illegible] and consuls of Prussia, to protect him, if by any happy chance he should be found amongst the fugitive Poles. The *denouement* we know.

Frederick William II. lived to receive at his court the count of Meyerfield and his children, and to see restored to every bliss that earth can give, Severina of Kargowa. His days were few after this happy consummation. On the 17th of November, of the same year, the nephew and beloved *protege* of Frederick II. ceased to live.

MARK BANCROFT.

Evening Post.

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THE GUILLOTINE.

A paper with this title was issued on Saturday last, and has created a great *sensation* in our city. It relates several astonishing instances of [illegible] dents, &c., which we have read with a great deal of commiseration; but we have subsequently reason to suspect that some of the statements are fictitious, or at least hyperbolical. The editors, however, deserve much credit for their pathos and ingenuity. It is impossible to read some of the paragraphs without *emotion*.

The paper is ornamented with several engravings, one in particular, being a portrait of one of the editors, is worthy of admiration. Another cut represents a pig race, and is accompanied by a lucid and eloquent description. The Guillotine is the largest paper published in this city; and we recommend it especially to the attention of those who are troubled with *ennui* or the *blue devils*. We are told that it is not to be published regularly. Subscriptions not received. To gratify the curiosity of our readers we extract a few of its extravagancies:—

LOCAL VARIETIES.

A brute in the shape of man, who had taken some offence against a fine horse, that had once been a great favourite, last week tied him to a post by the tail, and whipped him till he actually started out his skin, which was left hanging to the post, warm and bleeding. The noble animal, smarting with pain, rushed into a neighboring slaughter house, and rolled himself into the skin of an ox, which had just been killed for the stalls. By a wonderful effort of nature, the skin became attached to the horse, and he rushed out of the place to all appearances a perfect ox. He immediately sought out his former master, and gored him to death on the very spot where he had satisfied his inhuman propensity!

Last week, a shoemaker, in Shippen street, after drinking freely of a liquid compound we lately recommended as a cure for the worms, was suddenly taken with spasmodic affections, which soon resolved into a desperate fit of madness. In his phrenzy, he seized his knife, and wounded himself very severely in his right hand, and as soon as he perceived the blood flowing he became utterly frantic. He raged, and roared and howled, tore his hair out by hands-full, and, snatching up his infant child, he drove a two inch peg into its right ear; beat out his mother's brains with a last; sowed up his wife's mouth with a wax-end, and gouged his aged father's eyes out with an awl; and, to complete his bloody purposes, cut the throats of two apprentices from ear to ear, and afterwards hung up their gore-dripping bodies at his front door, [illegible] instructions were sent to

neighborhood, were so alarmed at the sight, that they went into convulsions, and three are since dead; and three old gentlemen had their nerves so terribly shocked, that doubts are entertained of their recovery.

The editors of this paper, upon hearing of the accident, sent their news-gatherer, to learn the particulars, but he was so frightened at what he saw, that he ran homeward without daring to look behind him, and only stopped when he was safely lodged in his comfortable garret. Our biographical editor, having been more fortunate, we intend publishing a likeness of the "Bloody Shoemaker" in our next Number, which was taken from the life.

On Tuesday last, as a respectable lady was crossing the Drawbridge, she was bit below the knee of the right leg by a rabid animal, and soon exhibited strong symptoms of Hydrophobia.—Some of the by-standers procured a carriage and conveyed her to her home, where, as soon as she arrived, she attacked her husband and children, the youngest only six weeks old; and, notwithstanding their desperate resistance, she succeeded in inflicting several severe wounds on each, in consequence of which, they all went instantly mad. So dreadful was the condition of these poor unfortunates, that medical aid could not relieve them, and it was, therefore, determined as a measure of humanity, that that quarter of the city should be enclosed, to prevent the further progress of the malady. To this end, all the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood removed, and the place is now surrounded and secured by a substantial, well-built board fence.

We snatched a few moments from our editorial duties upon learning this fatal affair, and, in the exercise of our philanthropic disposition, visited the spot. Peeping through a knot-hole in the fence, a scene met our view which almost beggars description. Seated at one corner was the unhappy mother, her dress disordered, her hair dishevelled, and her whole appearance calculated to excite the warmest sympathy. In her arms, or rather her hands, she held her infant, whose tender head she was deliberately beating against the hard pavement, singing at intervals the pathetic ballad of

"Rock-a-by-baby' hush, thee, my dear."

In the gutter at her feet lay two half grown girls, reduced to the utmost extremity of wretchedness, whose sole occupation seemed to be to lacerate the limbs of their wretched parent. At a little distance the father and two eldest sons were preying upon each other, gnashing their teeth, and howling in the most terrific manner; and close to these, two boys and a girl were maiming and bruising themselves, regardless of the injunction that

"Little children should not let
"Their angry passions rise."

The rest of the family were variously occupied in pandemoniac exercises, cursing, swearing and endeavouring to beat the unfeeling air, while their cries almost roused the dead, who were sleeping in the adjoining Potter's field.

The whole of this scene was appalling. Our nerves trembled, and as we reflected on the wretched condition of these poor victims, we actually shed a sympathetic tear, at sight of which a ragged urchin, who stood near us, thinking us to be very charitable, begged a few pence for his mother, whom he represented as being sick and in great distress. We could not refuse the poor boy a trifle, and so we gave him a hearty kick, at the same time bidding him and his mother to go to the devil, to whom, by-the-by, we think all unmannerly paupers ought to be sent.

In our next, we propose furnishing an accurate and spirited engraving of the Hydrophobians, and their place of abode, with alphabetical references.

BULL-ET-IN.—A poor woman in Market street, has lost her little all in the most extraordinary and [illegible] manner. She had [illegible] an honest livelihood by selling pitchers, cups, saucers, punch bowls, and other articles in the hardware line; but, melancholy to relate, her whole stock in trade was destroyed, a few days since, by an unruly ball, who broke into her shop and, with one single whisk of his tail, destroyed all its contents.

THE EMPTY EDITOR TO HIS GRUMBLING ABDOMINALS.

"L'oer cieco a quel romor rimbomba."—Tasso.

Be quiet, ye villains, and listen to reason!
Sure no man e'er urged a more modest request—
The storm and the scold, though they rage for a season,
Yet they, even they, have their moments of rest.

But you, plague upon you, can never be easy!
Still grumbling and growling, you care not a rush,
Secure in your cavern, where nobody sees ye,
How oft your ill-manners put me to the blush.

At church, when the noise of your cursed commotion
Outroars Father ——'s evangelical storm,
The beetle-browed saints, with a sigh of devotion,
Think that my inward man stands in need of reform.

If I try by starvation to silence your riot,
And fast till I'm famished, my efforts are vain;
And, cram as I may, still I gain nothing by it;
For the better you're treated the more you complain.

Venter aures non habet—no ears to the belly—
The ancients declared, and I find it no hum[illegible]
"Though you may be deaf, I'll be —— if you're dumb."

King David sunk down in the dust, all despairing,
When young Absalom leagued with false Achitophel:
And, surely, then, I may be pardoned for swearing,
When against me my own very bowels rebel.

From the caverns of Æolus, famous in story,
"Venti, qua data porta—says Virgil—ruunt"—
But, though my throttle gapes, like a portal, before ye,
You'd rather lie snug in your dungeon, and grunt.

Had the giblets of Falstaff been half as unruly,
When Hal said "embowelled I'll see thee to-day,"
The jolly old cock would have answered him, coolly,
"By the Lord, Hal, I thank thee! embowel away!"

Could I call from the shades, where with heroes he rambles,
That scourge of rebellion, gigantic Tom Thumb,
He should soon put an end to your cursed wully-wambles,
For I'll bolt him down whole, with sword, musket, and drum.

TO HUCKSTERS, GROCERS, &c.

The subscriber, living at Slab-town, New Jersey, has at length brought the art of engrafting to perfection. His Peach-trees now hang thick [illegible] potatoes, waxy and mealy, of excellent quality, which he is able to sell at little more than double the price of the Mercers.

His orchard of Catawba trees will, he is confident, about the middle of July, produce a plentiful crop of dip candles; and his thorn hedges already promise a fine stock of tenpenny nails. Apply by letter—post paid.

EPHRAIM COMPOST.

WANTED—From ten to fifteen awful dirty boys, to propagate this paper. Boys with half shirts will be preferred, and none need apply but those who have an antipathy to pocket handkerchiefs.

NOVEL EXHIBITION.

THE wonderful Owl which has created so lively a sensation in Paris, London, New-York, and other places where it has been exhibited, is now in this city, and may be seen for a few days at the sign of the Cat and Snuffers, near the Ridge Turnpike.

This truly astonishing bird performs a great variety of curious tricks, such as blinking with the right eye, the left remaining unmoved; rolling the feathers of its wings and tail; hopping from place to place without difficulty, &c. It is likewise celebrated for its rat-catching qualities, a specimen of which will be given to the visitors.

Admission 12 1-2 cents—children under 12 years half price.

N. B. Good music on the [illegible] gratis.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

At the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, a specimen of excellent sewing silk of domestic manufacture, bearing the boastful label of Connecticut against the world, was matched with an enormous bunch of onions with the motto Pennsylvania against Connecticut.

The Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, respectfully requests that the citizens of said district will be prepared, when called upon by the assistants appointed to take the census, to give the number of their families as they existed on the first of June instant, with the age, sex and colour, according to the act of Congress.

The Enquirer of Monday says—The Saturday Guillotine is the title of a most amusing and well managed satirical sheet, which made its appearance in this city on Saturday. Sustained in the same spirit with which it has been commenced, the Guillotine could not fail of being successful.

Calvin Edson, the celebrated living skeleton, has arrived in this city and stops at Inslee's National Hotel.

The corner-stone of the new Almshouse was laid on the 26th May.

A table in the American Sentinel shows that the total amount of the reduction of the duties on tea, molasses, salt, cocoa and coffee, will be nearly three millions and a half yearly, judging from the imports of 1828-9.

Several papers have copied the error of the Baltimore Republican, that "Governor Barbour has lost his election to the Legislature of Virginia." Mr. Barbour is a candidate under the new constitution, and the election takes place in October next.

A bunch of asparagus was cut last week, by Rudolph Field, in Passyunk township which contained twenty heads, and weighed three and a half pounds.

At Baltimore, about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. D. L. Thomas, a sugar refiner and an industrious man, was found hanging, and lifeless, in the third story of his warehouse. Embarrassments, caused by the destruction of his establishment by fire, are supposed to have led him to suicide.

Two new churches, a Presbyterian and a Unitarian, were opened for public worship, two weeks ago, in Cincinnati. They are said to be decidedly the handsomest public edifices in that city, and highly creditable to the taste of the architects and the skill of their mechanics.

We understand that the new sloop of war *Concord*, Capt. Perry, fitting out at Portsmouth, (N. H.) has been orderd to repair to Hampton Roads by the 15th June, for the purpose of receiving on board the Hon. John Randolph, Minister to Russia.

The mosaic portrait of the king, now exhibited in Bond street, London, employed the artist D. Moglia Romano four years in completing, and contains, 1,160,650 pieces of mosaic stone.

It is stated that sixteen thousand pieces of calico per month are manufactured at the Hudson Print Works, New York.

Within the Prussian dominions, it is stated in a note to an article in the Edinburgh Review, that from the year 1820 to 1826, no less than six hundred and ninety-four persons died of hydrophobia.

The Charleston City Gazette, tells a tale of one of its old *Patrons!* whose capacity to read, had outgrown his capacity to pay, and who, after receiving the paper for years, without affording *quid pro quo*, gave formal notice of withdrawal, assuring the proprietors he could no longer afford the "expense of a paper."

The London Globe of April 1st, says that, at the close of February, trade was dull at Constantinople, on account of the great [illegible] of American Shipping.

According to the Washington Telegraph, the late treaty with Denmark, approved by the Senate, waits only the necessary forms, to be ratified by the President. Mr. Pedersen is at Washington, with the ratification of his King. This treaty stipulates an indemnity to our merchants, of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish dollars.

On Monday, the Cherokee delegation, at Washington, presented to Mr. Frelinghuysen an elegant Wampum Belt, in token of their gratitude for his efforts against the bill for their expulsion.

Mr. George Gray, of Baltimore, left ninety-six shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States, to George Herriot's Hospital, Scotland. It is supposed he was educated in that Hospital. He also left a large legacy to the descendants of one of the teachers.

A quarrel occurred in Orleans county, N. Y. one day last week between a man and his wife; their son, a lad of twenty, with a view of aiding his mother, struck his father with a fire-shovel on the head with so much violence, that he is not expected to survive the effects of the blow.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Randolph, the new Minister to Russia, has recommended Mr. John Randolph Clay, of Philadelphia, as Secretary of Legation; and as it is the practice of the Executive, we believe, to consult the wishes of our Foreign Ministers, in the Secretaries of Legation, we presume Mr. Clay will receive the appointment.

The following facts are mentioned in a late Providence, (R. I.) Journal, as evidence of the industry of the female population of their factory villages: There were woven at a cotton mill near the village of Pawtuxet, last week, say in six days, on 22 looms, (all the looms in the mill) 6027 yards 3-4 cloth, from No. 15 yarn, by 7 girls—one of the girls attended four looms, and wove 1162 yards.

On Thursday last 226 shares United States' bank stock, were sold in New York at $130.

A lad named JOHN ECKENROCK, was last Thursday killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, with which he and some others had been amusing themselves.

A gentleman of Philadelphia is engaged in preparing for the press a biography of the late Commodore M'Donough.

Last Tuesday evening, in Northampton, a young man, prompted by no other motive than a desire to perform what other individuals considered hazardous, ascended from the ground to the top of the steeple of the old church, about one hundred and eighty feet, by the lightning rod!

The Schuylkill and Union canals continue in fine navigating order. Notwithstanding the Union has been crowded with boats, a gentleman who left Middletown on Tuesday last, informs that there were at that time from four to five millions feet of lumber still remaining there to be transported by it to a market.

The committee on education in the house of Representatives of Massachusetts were instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a School Fund in that commonwealth, by appropriating to that object any money that may be received from the general government for militia services.

People from Europe, men, women, and children, intending to settle in this country, are almost daily arriving in Albany. On Friday, about one hundred Swiss destined for the western country, arrived there in tow-boats. One of them, just after arriving, unfortunately fell down the hatchway, and cracked his skull, but not dangerously.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that none of the persons injured by the accident which happened to the Caledonia have died. All have been heard from. No blame has attached to the captain, who has accepted the command of the steamboat Uncle Sam.

A Mrs. Harrington of Water street, was committed to Bridewell yesterday, for having, in a fit of intemperance, broken her husband's head with [illegible]

Seven houses were broken open in New Orleans on the night of May 19th.

A writer in the New Orleans Argus states that there are now employed about three millions of dollars of capital, in steamboat property, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The expression of Bossuet, to one who found him preparing one of his famous orations with the Iliad open on his table, is finely characteristic of the lofty and magnificent genius of the man.—"I always have Homer beside me when I make my sermons. I love to light my lamp at the sun!"

"May you live in bad company!" was considered by the ancient Greeks one of the bitterest imprecations that could be uttered against an enemy.

It is a miserable hospitality to open your doors and shut your countenance.

It is stated that seven thousand slaves arrived at Rio Janeiro, from the 15th to the 30th April.

The Quebec Gazette says that the non-arrival of the shipping beyond a fortnight after the usual time, has caused the markets there to be dull, and a general stagnation in the circulation of money, excepting perhaps among Sheriffs' officers and others sharing with them in the proceeds of public and individual misfortune and mismanagement.

Mr. Trotter, the first book keeper in the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been elected Cashier of that institution, in place of Elihu Chauncey, Esq. resigned.

Mr. William Patton, Jr. has been elected Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, in the room of Mr. Kuhl, resigned.

We are requested to state, says the Germantown Telegraph, that the gentleman who delivered the address to the Order of Odd Fellows, on Monday week, was not Dr. Burden, but a Mr. Pierce.

The eastern people are apprehensive of inconvenience to families, from the questions which the deputy marshals will ask in taking the census. For instance—"who is the head of the family," and "of what age the females!"

The Richmond Whig of the 3d inst. says, the trial of the Peruvian for killing the mate of an American ship of which he was one of the crew, came on before the Circuit Court yesterday.—He was acquitted, on the ground that he had received sufficient provocation to justify the act.

The reply of the New York Typographical Society to the overtures of Robert Dale Owen, is spoken of in terms of high praise in England. The Christian Observer quotes from it largely, and then adds—"We shall think honourably of New York mechanics as long as we live, for this sensible and spirited manifesto."

The Duke of Devonshire lately purchased a weeping ash, supposed to be fifty years old, and removed it to his own residence, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Some of the roots which were dug up, extended twenty-eight feet, and the branches thirty-seven feet from the centre.

One day last week, in Jefferson county, N. Y. two brothers, of the name of Palmer, went out to hunt. One of them, hearing a noise among the bushes, fired, and deposited three balls in the body of his brother, whom he supposed to be at a considerable distance. The young man expired on the spot.

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:—

"Lewd did I live and evil I did dwell;"

and adds, "I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English." We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

On Wednesday last, at Bennington, Vt. Mr. Joseph Locke was repairing the polishing wheel in a factory which was revolving at the rate of two thousand times a minute, when it burst—one of the pieces struck his head, fractured his scull, and caused his death in about two hours.

Two individuals, each claiming to be the veritable, eccentric Elder Lorenzo Dow, are engaged in preaching; the one near Washington City, and the other at Poultney, Vermont. Which is the impostor, and which the real Simon Pure, has not yet been ascertained.

The Portland Courier, in noticing the late murder, says, that "Palmer in his confession confirmed the statement of Hatch, that the conspiracy to commit the murder was formed at a gambling house, a fact which should be remembered and felt."

Among the resolutions passed by the New England Methodist Conference, held at New Bedford last week, was one resolving itself into a Temperate Society—and another recommending it to all the societies within the Conference, to refrain from the practice of "putting on mourning for the dead."

The deaths in New York, last week, were 98—males 44—females 54—2 by small-pox.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 40—males 22—females 18—black 13, including one slave.

The Annapolis theatre opened on Wednesday evening, under the management of John Jefferson, who was to play King Charles the Second, with his father as Copp and Mrs. J. Jefferson as Mary.

Letters from New Orleans say that Tobacco was looking up in consequence of the low state of the waters up in the country—in consequence of which ten thousand hhds., at least, were expected to be detained. The letters add, that the same cause would detain considerable Cotton in the upper countries.

JOHN P. VAN NESS has been elected Mayor of the city of Washington, in the place of JOSEPH GALES, Esq. who declined re-election.

According to the annual report of the American Unitarian Association, the present number of Unitarian Societies in the U. States, is about 182, of which 149 are supplied with ministers. Of these, 150 societies and 127 ministers are in Massachusetts.

The Cincinnati National Republican of the first inst. remarks:—The assistants of the marshal commence taking the census this day, and the result of their labors will probably show that Ohio contains nearly or quite *one million* of inhabitants.

A London dentist advertises *mineral teeth*, which "give perfect sound of articulation, more particularly the dento-lingual double consonant TH."

The Hon. Samuel L. Southard has accepted the invitation of the Newark Mechanics' Association, of which he is an honorary member, to deliver an address before that body on the ensuing Anniversary of Independence.

We learn from the Elmira, (Tioga county, N. Y.) Gazette, that a man was found on the road near the village of Havana, on the 21st ult. beaten and mangled in the most shocking manner. His horse and wagon were standing near. The man was unable to give any account of the transaction; but there was no doubt he had been robbed. The citizens were making every exertion to discover the perpetrators of the deed.

A person visiting the London museum of curiosities, was shown the skull of Oliver Cromwell. "It is extremely small," said the visiter. "Bless you, sir," replied the cicerone, "it was his skull when he was a little boy."

A stalk of Rye was taken from a field belonging to Mr. Isaac Roberts, in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, which measures eight feet six inches long.

A sheet of paper was lately manufactured at Whiteball paper-mill, in Derbyshire, Eng. which measured 12,800 feet in length, four feet wide, and would cover an acre and a half.

The African Church of Rochester, N. Y.—a neat brick edifice—has been sold at auction, on a default in the payment of a mortgage of $800. Its floors have been ripped up and its pews removed, preparatory to [illegible] the building [illegible] ter the back lands;

It is stated that about two thousand [illegible] have arrived at the port of New [illegible] the last week, from Great Britain and [illegible]

THE INDIAN BILL.

The struggle is over. The Cherokee [illegible] ed. Our country is disgraced. It w[illegible] the most numerous and popular bra[illegible] Government, to pause a while on th[illegible] the gulf that yawned before it. There [illegible] ed in suspense for several days. Th[illegible] three or four would have turned th[illegible] and averted the calamity. But this co[illegible] only added guilt and grandeur to the [illegible] tal plunge. Let us take a look at t[illegible] precipice, not glimmering in the dim [illegible] blue, but near at hand, in all its nak[illegible] palling frightfulness.

1. In addition to the inherent [illegible] rights of the Cherokees to their cou[illegible] been guaranteed to them in the m[illegible] manner by the Government of [illegible] States.

2. The United States Governme[illegible] mised them full protection in *general* [illegible] in the possession of their rights an[illegible] had received ample pay for their pro[illegible] had procured from them an engag[illegible] they would acknowledge no other pr[illegible]

3. Georgia had, by an act of the [illegible] annihilated their customs, usages an[illegible] only landmarks of their corporate ex[illegible] at the same time had rendered her [illegible] oppressive in their bearing upon the [illegible] the acknowledgment of all parties, [illegible] beyond endurance.

4. The President, invested with fu[illegible] authority, and having at command [illegible] the nation, and a million of men, h[illegible] his inability to protect the Cherokee[illegible] to the terms of a most solemn engag[illegible]

5. The Cherokees, as a last resor[illegible] legation to implore the protection o[illegible] —Congress, knowing all that had [illegible] having also before them the official [illegible] of the Government to bribe the I[illegible] without any pledge that either Gen[illegible] President had changed their views [illegible] ever change them, and without an[illegible] straints upon them, than those which [illegible] isted, have now appropriated $500,0[illegible] those views into execution. Georg[illegible] this act of violence; Congress pays [illegible] ing it; and the President looks on, [illegible] the measure, and says he cannot help [illegible]

At the foot of this dreadful descen[illegible] darkness of a depth unknown; not on[illegible] with the dye of infamy, but tinged [illegible] red, for if the judgments of Heaven [illegible] nation for the acts of its monarch, [illegible] will they be inflicted for the crimes o[illegible] lie.

The fate of the Cherokees is one w[illegible] minded and virtuous people would ch[illegible] ference to injustice and infamy. Bu[illegible] is probably extermination. It is not [illegible] might not have flourished in the co[illegible] ancestors. There they were indeed [illegible] vancing in all that gives strength a[illegible] nance to a people. This was doubtl[illegible] cipal source of uneasiness in those w[illegible] Neither is it because they might not [illegible] ished if they had removed without [illegible] and with full confidence in the fath[illegible] vernment. But that confidence in [illegible] the Cherokees have nothing to [illegible] against the fear of future extinction [illegible] to civilize under favorable circumsta[illegible] the least probable that they can be [illegible] rear and educate their progeny, to be[illegible] certainly the outcasts and victims o[illegible] pression? Will the Cherokee, after [illegible] passed accept a title from the Ge[illegible] his western lands? No: he will tear [illegible] and trample it in the dust beneath h[illegible] will perish in despair—but his blo[illegible] on those who drove him to [illegible] nity.—*Washington Spectator.*

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER [illegible] rates the following, as among th[illegible] tured and reported, but not acte[illegible] the recent session of CONGRESS. [illegible] number, public and private, in th[illegible] ment, is rated at about three hun[illegible]

A bill fixing the ratio of apportionment [illegible] tatives among the States, &c,

A bill establishing a uniform militia th[illegible] United States;

A bill to provide for the more effectual [illegible] the Ministerial duties of the Navy Depart[illegible]

A bill to abolish the office of Major G[illegible] Army;

A bill imposing regulations on sales at [illegible]

A bill for the preservation and repair of [illegible] land Road;

A bill to establish the Territorial Gover[illegible] ron;

A bill making an appropriation for [illegible] houses;

A bill for promoting the growth and [illegible] silk;

A bill to regulate the foreign and coast[illegible] Northwestern frontier;

The report of the Select Committee [illegible] ment of General Washington;

An act to authorize the mounting and [illegible] part of the army of the United States;

A bill for the protection of the Weste[illegible] the United States;

A bill extending the privilege of debe[illegible] chandize transported by land, or by land [illegible]

A bill authorizing the transportation [illegible] with the benefit of drawback, between [illegible] Ocean and the Northern Lakes.

A bill making appropriations for the P[illegible]

A bill to enable the President to ext[illegible] titles in Indiana;

A bill for the erection of an Armory [illegible] waters;

A bill for the payment of the Militia [illegible]

A bill to establish certain post roads a[illegible] discontinue others, &c. &c.

An act allowing the duties on foreign [illegible] imported into Louisville, Pittsburgh, St. [illegible] Louis, Natchez, and Nashville, to be se[illegible] at those places;

A bill authorizing the appointment [illegible] Secretary of State;

A bill making further appropriations [illegible] ment of the navigation of the Ohio and [illegible] vers, &c.

An act for the benefit of Institution[illegible] Dumb in the United States;

A bill confirming acts of Virginia, rela[illegible] peake and Ohio Canal Company;

An act to establish the office of Surgeon [illegible] U. S.;

A bill authorizing the employment of a[illegible] in the Treasury and War Departments;

A bill to authorize an additional numbe[illegible] Office Department;

A bill to amend the acts authorizing [illegible] cences to steamboats, &c.;

A bill to encourage ship building in the [illegible]

A bill for the gradual increase of the [illegible] neers;

A bill for the organization of the Topo[illegible] neers;

A bill for the settlement of the Georgia [illegible]

A bill providing for the organization o[illegible] Department;

A bill to increase the pay and the num[illegible] in the army of the United States;

A bill for the settlement of the claims [illegible] lina;

A bill for the settlement of the claim o[illegible]

A bill for the final settlement of State [illegible] rest on advances in the last war;

A bill authorizing the exchange of the [illegible] tions granted for the use of Schools;

A bill to amend the act to reduce into [illegible] acts regulating the Post Office Establish[illegible]

A bill to improve the condition of [illegible] prevent desertion;

A bill to prevent Sutlers selling ardent [illegible]

A bill providing for the further adjudi[illegible] of citizens of Georgia, &c.;

A bill to abolish brevet rank in the ar[illegible]

A bill to alter the organization of the [illegible]

An act to amend the act, to set apart [illegible] the encouragement of the cultivation o[illegible] Olive;

A bill providing for refunding of money [illegible] of public lands paid through error, &c.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of [illegible] ter the back lands;

A bill for the relief of certain [illegible]

...e Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

ATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Lumen" send us another copy of his To search for them in our drawers, five hundred papers, would be somewhat and troublesome.

an publish only the three last words of t of *thirteen* lines on death—"*It is hor-*

em of blank verse, called "The Dead is rather too blank for our purpose. This, other article on the grave of a mother, creditable to the filial and parental af- of the writers, but do not evince much poetical composition.

Freed, the "Milford Bard," is again wel-

ssa," "Kelpie," "Jabus," and "Or- are under consideration. "Bradward- Prester John," and a few others, are *in secula seculorum*. We cannot easily mon "to the place from whence they but we will send them to "the place of ," viz—our coal grate.

Quaker School Master," may be a *true* e we believe it is not a *new* one. Not

...kin play the fool at home."—HAMLET

MR. ERASMUS J. PEIRCE.

Distinguished gentleman appears to disre- admonition conveyed in the above line, ...ses the public for his audience; and, in- being remunerated for his trouble, he ac- ...pts a high price for the privilege of mak- ...mself ridiculous;—"*such is the love of fame.*" ...rry, (says the advertisement,) that the ...of the Post should have mistaken his ...or anger." We think it might easily be ...e for any thing but wit, humor or sense. ...discharged anger in his childish daye," ...aptly some other childish propensities did ...company the discharge,) " and consigned ...e bosom of fools."—His title deeds for the ...ryof "that passion" are most excellent. ...quests us to examine our own bosom! ...Mr. Peirce, be consistent—just now, you ...and we had too much good nature. ...llow some verses in the advertisement; ...ems among the *notes?* We have not ...extract the whole of this poetical effu- ...but these are the concluding lines, speak- ...erself:

"...his valor weeps, his eyelids close, ...The *sombrellita* shadows his repose."

...mbrellita! good heavens! what a monu- ...NOTE.—The sombrellita is a small para- ...very convenient article in warm weather; ...not Mr. Peirce in his establishment some ...of the kind to keep off the influence of ...n!—if he has, we advise him to use it con- ...—"He is glad we have struck the pirate ...ristocracy," (we have never hoisted the ...aristocracy. "He wishes to fight in the ...of education;" what a disinterested cham- ...education has done as little for him as na- ...—We have mistaken his flowering sacha- ...y the blossomless aloes"—(*very flowering* ...we never mistook his flowers for any herb ...ignant quality.) His last allusion is *horrible* ...a thrift—without the consent of the latter. ...ft to take without liberty."—*Walker.* ...P. no friend to save him at once from ...ed expense?—or have strait jackets, ...and trepanning, become obsolete. Poor ...sincerely pity him, and recommend him ...e and guidance of some person of ...dgment than himself. If he wishes ...blish his advertisements he must pay ...in that case we will do it cheerfully, ...can do us no harm,—and may serve, ...ourselves very happily,) to amuse the ...We are now done with the learned E- ...regretting that we have paid too much ...to his case.

...1830.—A catalogue of Engravings by the ...eminent artists, after the finest pictures ...Europe; also, embellished works and ...prints, of drawings, drawing materials, ...and stationary, fancy articles and music- ...forms a large part of the very extensive stock ...em, Depository of Arts, 359 Broad-way, ...k." From this catalogue it appears ...above named Depository contains draw- ...ings and engravings, by some of the ...eminent modern artists. The rooms must ...attractive place of resort to the in- ...of New York. As we cannot readily ...advantage of visiting the place, we ...luded from hearsay that the place is ...worth visiting. We suppose a more exten- ...assortment of the articles mentioned in the ...of Mr. Boutee, is not to be found in ...establishment of the same kind in this coun-

...atrical.—A custom prevails in this city ...bill of one theatre to announce actors ...engaged in another. This is very re- ...able—it is an imposition on the public, ...serves exposure. We hope it will be dis- ...ued, if not, we shall do our part towards ...the particulars generally known.

...warrant for the execution of PORTER ...NSON, signed by Judges BALDWIN ...NSON, was received on Tuesday by ...rshal. The execution is appointed ...place on Friday, the second of next ...between the hours of nine and one, ...ard north of Bush Hill, and near the ...of Schuylkill Sixth street and Fran- ...ane.

...our community, most fortunately, such ...ences have been so rare that the ...of proceeding, after sentence, has ...subject of enquiry. It may not be ...ter to observe that, during the presi- ...of WASHINGTON, the elder ADAMS, ...SON, and MADISON, no death warrant, ...case, proceeded from the Executive; ...ing of this, after conviction and sen- ...in a capital case, being regarded as ...the duties of the Court. And it would ...cult to assign a reason why a Court ...be less competent to direct the exe- ...of this than of any other of its ...s, the law having made no distinc- ...Moxnor, who regarded it as within his province to direct the execution of persons capitally convicted. While Mr. Moxnor's successor was in office, no execution took place upon a conviction in a Court of the United States.

In the present case, the Judges of the Circuit Court have not, therefore, adopted a new course, but have returned to one sanctioned by precedent and long usage.

Yesterday a man about thirty-five years of age, and apparently quite lame, from a club foot, entered the store of Mr. Dito, in Locust street near Ninth. Mr. D. was in a back room having left the shop in the care of his children. The lame man brought with him a box with the contents of which he amused the children, while he stepped round to inspect the money draw—and removed any small superfluities which might have crept into it; one of the children seeing him so earnestly engaged, gave notice to Mr. Dito. The thief finding himself in danger of detection, left the shop precipitately, and notwithstanding his lameness, out ran Mr. D.; he was, however, taken and carried before Alderman Badger, who committed him for trial at the Mayor's Court.—*U. S. Gazette.*

☞As the sale of improved Durham Short horns at Powelton, on the 16th of this month, will be the first great public auction of improved cattle in this country, expressly for breeding stock, we are anxious to see what will be the result, and how far there is a disposition on the part of those who are able to give at once fair and remunerating prices for stock, which it has cost so many years, and so much of money and of judgment to bring to their present state of very high improvement, if not of perfection. Such a display of fine cattle will be interesting, even to those who are mere amateurs and as such, if practicable, we shall endeavour to witness it.

Governor WOLF has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of Cornelius alias Patrick Forgedy, alias James Forey, late of the county of Berks, charged with having barbarously murdered William Gobel, late of Hereford township, in the same county, and who has fled from justice. Fifty dollars will be paid if he shall be apprehended and secured in Berks county, and one hundred dollars, if he shall be apprehended and secured in any other county in this commonwealth.

The committee of the Children's Asylum, under the care of the guardians of the poor, made their report on the 24th May. 136 children have been admitted during the year, and 119 discharged, of whom 51 were bound to service. The number now in the Asylum is 121; their ages are from two to fifteen. The expenses for the year were $6000. The health of the children is represented to be generally good; but it is remarkable that every child, soon after admission, becomes afflicted with temporary soreness of the eyes, to this fact there is no exception.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The transactions in superfine flour this week have been unimportant, and in several sales made, a reduction of 12 1-2 cts. per bbl. has been submitted to. Rye flour continues scarce, and sales during the week at $3,25 a 3,33 1-4. Corn meal is steady at quotations, but sales for this week not large. Exports of superfine flour from 1st to 31st May, 59,837 bbls., and since 1st January, 129,074 bbls. of which 85,587 bbls. have been shipped to England.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

FORTIFICATIONS.—The Act making provision for certain fortifications, appropriates for Fort Adams, $100,000; for Fort Hamilton, $86,000; Fort Monroe, $100,000; Fort Calhoun, $100,000; Fort Macon, in North Carolina, $60,000; Fort at Oak Island, North Carolina, $60,000; Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina, $25,000; Fort at Mobile Point, $90,000; Fort Jackson, Louisiana, $85,000; Fortifications at Pensacola, $130,000; contingencies of fortifications, $10,000; purchase of a site for a Fort at Cockspur Island, Georgia, $5,000. Total, $851,000.

PENSIONS.—The Act of Congress providing for the payment of pensions, approved February 3d, appropriates for arrearages of 1829, $101,709. For paying revolutionary pensioners in 1830, $968,480. Invalid pensioners in 1830, $191,481. Total, $1,259,661. The appropriations for pensioners in 1829, were $809,497.

ANOTHER GRAND HAUL.—One hundred and thirty-three persons, of all colors, ages and descriptions, were apprehended about the Five Points and the vicinity, on Thursday night, by Alderman Strong and Mr. Hays, with a retinue of police officers and watchmen, and committed to Bridewell as vagrants and disorderly persons. Many of the colored persons are waiters in several of the hotels and private houses, who are in the habit of passing their evenings in this sink of pollution.—Yesterday morning they were brought before the police magistrates and Alderman Strong, by battalions, and those who were unable to render any satisfactory account of themselves, were adjudged to take up their abode in the Penitentiary for the term of sixty days.—Among this wretched crew of vagabonds were a number of young men of very respectable appearance, who were found in the district of the negro hovels, rioting and associating with the blacks, in the most shameless manner. Upwards of one hundred, two thirds of whom were colored females, were fully committed to Bridewell, preparatory to their march to the Penitentiary.—*Jour. of Com.*

A correspondent of the New York Morning Courier gives the following as the result of the foot race by Mons. Louis Napoleon, in the Vauxhall Garden of that city, on Monday last:

"He went round the garden sixty-six times in ninety-seven minutes; the circle of the garden is 820 feet, making ten miles and about two furlongs. He had engaged, for $1000, to run over eighteen miles in one hundred and forty minutes; but after proceeding in a smart trot during the ninety-seven minutes, he became quite exhausted, and was obliged *to give in.*"

The Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society for May, contains a register of all the schools in New England and New York, with their full statistics, and of the colleges and professional schools throughout the United States. Of the colleges, the total result of the particulars is as follows.

Colleges in the U. States,	46
Instructors at 39 colleges,	290
Whole No. of alumni at 30 colleges,	21,693
Alumni living at 26 colleges,	12,794
Alumni ministers at 23 colleges,	4,671
Ministers living at 21 colleges,	2,272
Graduates at 35 colleges,	700
Seniors at 33 colleges,	720
Juniors at 34 colleges,	860
Sophomores at 32 colleges,	840
Freshmen at 28 colleges,	790
Total at 40 colleges,	3,582
Prof. of Religion at 27 colleges,	683
Assisted by college funds at 16 colleges,	300
Do. by Educ. Soc. at 17 colleges,	196
Medical students at 11 colleges,	1,220
Law Students at 5 colleges,	87
Volumes in 27 college libraries,	148,704
Do. in social libra. in 30 coll.,	69,281

The following comparative summary is deduced:

East. States—1 student to 1,231 inhabitants.
Mid. States—1 student to 3,455 do.
South States—1 student to 7,232 do.
West. States—1 student to 6,060 do.

There are 21 Theological Seminaries: 13 report 639 stud ents: 14 libraries have 45,000 volumes.

Tarborough, N. C. June 1.—We understand that, on Thursday last, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, an affray occurred which resulted in the death of Mr. John Cherry, of that place. It appears that a misunderstanding existed between Mr. Cherry and Mr. Dempsey Easton, and on that day as Mr. Easton was passing the store of Mr. Cherry and Mr. Easton then fired a pistol at Mr. Cherry and wounded him also. The parties separated—but, meeting in the street shortly afterwards, Mr. Easton fired his pistol a second time, giving Mr. Cherry a mortal wound of which he died in about fifteen minutes. Mr. Easton is badly, though not considered dangerously wounded.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE GOLD REGION.—It is stated in the Macon Messenger, that the most flattering success attends the search after Gold in the Northwest section of Georgia. It is generally found within three feet of the surface, in pieces worth from one to ten and even twenty dollars, although in some mines it is obtained in small particles of dust. It is estimated at the mines, that between three and four hundred thousand dollars worth have been found within a few months past; but this appears scarcely credible. A number of respectable citizens of Habersham and Putnam counties have purchased several tracts of land in the gold region, at about $10,000 each. In some parts, where gold is found, abundant traces appear of its having before been searched for at some remote period.

The following story is of so marvellous a character as to be almost incredible. It appears in the shape of a communication in the Richmond Enquirer, without any indications about it of its being intended as a play upon public credulity.—

Spottsylvania Gold.—Having heard much said of the Gold mine of Captain William F. White, and his brother Dr. F. White, of Spottsylvania county, the author of this was induced, through curiosity, to visit their establishment a short time since; and, to his utter astonishment, found them crowned with a degree of success which was incredible. He would not venture to assert what he saw, but for his being sustained by several gentlemen of respectability. He first visited the washing machine, a simple and neat little establishment, which cost about twenty dollars, situated at one of the finest waterfalls in the whole country. During his stay, he saw about sixty bushels of blue clay and slate washed out, which yielded the considerable sum of four hundred dollars of the precious metal: the gold was entirely pure and smooth, and mostly in grains. His curiosity led him to visit the spot from which was taken such valuable clay. He found the diggers in the bottom of a small rivulet, about four hundred yards from the machine, taking out the clay in a decomposed state and pebbly quality, between three and four feet from the surface, and sending it off to be washed. He stayed about three quarters of an hour at that point, and while there, saw twenty or thirty pieces of value dug up by the hoe: he caused one quart of the mud and gravel to be washed, which yielded twenty-four dollars. It had been but a few days that it was ascertained that the branch was so valuable. It is now known from experiment that the rivulet is rich for half a mile in length; as also several others on the farm.—The proprietors had been engaged from the commencement of their mining, in operating on the highlands, and had made about five dollars to the hand per day on an average. The surface on which the gold is found, independent of the streams, is very extensive, which makes this as a deposit mine, unprecedented in this or any other country. Those gentlemen deserve much credit for the enterprise and unconquerable perseverance with which they undertook and prosecuted the business. They were the first to make the discoveries, and prove to the world that their section of country was rich with gold.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, Captain WILLIAM B. FINCH, arrived at NEW YORK, on Tuesday, in thirty three days from ST. HELENA. The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER gives the annexed particulars relating to her voyage:—"She has been absent three years and nine months, in which period she sailed nearly 70,000 miles. She visited the Marquesas, Social, and Sandwich Islands, and spent five months among those interesting groups, and thence proceeded to Canton and to Manilla, and touched at Macao and the Cape of Good Hope. She left Canton on the 22d of January, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th April. Her officers and crew are all in good health.

From the Worcester Mass. Spy.

IMPOSITION.—Pedlars are now swarming abroad with silver ware and jewellery finished to appear equal to the best kind and yet of so base a quality as to be of little value. Many are imposed upon with such articles, particularly spoons and spectacles, which are alloyed so much that they can be offered for a less price than bare unwrought silver of the same weight would cost if made pure. A pedlar sold a large quantity of such spoons in this place a short time since, both to traders and private families. But the fraud was soon detected, and the pedlar was glad to escape a prosecution by refunding the money and receiving his articles back again. This he was allowed to do on satisfying those concerned, of his innocence, and that he bought the articles of the manufacturer supposing them to be good. They contained a third part or more of copper. The Jewellery carried by the pedlars is of copper covered with a thin plate of gold, and is of no value. We understand that many country traders have been taken in with the spoons.

Latest from England.

The Morning Chronicle of the 27th holds the following language:—

"The reports respecting the King's health are very unfavorable. No reliance whatever is placed on the bulletins. First 'the King is better,' then 'the King continues much the same.' And to mend the matter, the Court Newsman tells us that 'during the day his Majesty appeared to be rather better.' We know that the state of his Majesty's health on Sunday was very different from what might have been inferred from the communications to the public.

The Morning Journal of the next day (the 28th) says—"That the king is in an extremely dangerous state it would be weakness and even puerility to conceal or deny. His disorder is reported, and that by those who have an opportunity of knowing the fact, to be of a nature so serious, that little, if any, hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. It may be protracted, it may struggle over many alternations, but it cannot, we fear, be subdued. We take upon ourselves the responsibility of making this statement, not only reluctantly, but under feelings of great anxiety and pain.

A private letter from London, dated on the evening of the 28th, states that the King himself had become more alarmed at the obstinacy of the attack, and that Sir Astley Cooper was to be called in, in addition to the other medical advisers.

The great extent of the business before the House of Commons, was, on Tuesday night, the 27th, put in a striking light by the difficulty of finding a day for Mr. Grant's motion on the occurrences at Terceira. With every disposition to accommodate Mr. G. the only alternative was, that his motion should be brought on, on Wednesday although that day is in general, a *dies non* in regard to dealers.

On the subject of emigration from ENGLAND to this country, the MANCHESTER TIMES of the 24th of April says:—"A friend in Liverpool tells us, that a few weeks ago one house, which contracts with ship-owners for forwarding emigrants, had no fewer than nine hundred in the dock at one time, ready to sail for different ports; and these were not mere laborers, or starving weavers, fleeing from ill-requited, endless and hopeless toil, but the better class of mechanics, shop-keepers, and farmers, many of them carrying several hundred sovereigns with them. Such men are the very sinews of the state and their expatriation, however beneficial it may prove to themselves, is a heavy national loss. The desire to emigrate is not confined to such classes. If the poor weavers could command the means of removal, we have no doubt that fifty thousand from this neighbourhood would emigrate, not only without hesitation, but with the utmost alacrity and joy. A shopkeeper who is correspondent here for one of the Liverpool Emigration Agents, says that, in the course of a few weeks, he has, on such meagre notice of his agency as is afforded by bills stuck in his windows, had several thousand applications, many of them from persons in a respectable rank of life, who were anxious to know on what terms they could be conveyed to America. Many of these persons have sold off their property, and have only retained enough to repay the expence of their conveyance there, and that on his informing them that he had no power to make such contract, not more than half a dozen individuals out of those thousands could muster the few pounds requisite to pay for their passage! It may be supposed that the influx of the country people into Liverpool, has gathered together there, a shoal of sharks to prey on them; for in the artificial state of this country, knavery finds its profit in the very prevalence of distress. As soon as a poor man arrives in Liverpool, one of these sharks accosts him, and under pretence of finding him cheap lodgings, cheap provisions, and a low rate of passage, contrives to obtain by way of commission, from provision dealers and captains, in most cases, a tenth of all he spends, if he do not rob him outright.

ALMANACK.

1830. JUNE.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
12 SATURDAY,	4 36	7 24	6 9	Full, 6 h. 32 m. P. M.
13 SUNDAY,	4 36	7 24	7 9	
14 MONDAY,	4 35	7 25	8 22	
15 TUESDAY,	4 35	7 25	9 42	
16 WEDNESDAY,	4 35	7 25	10 54	Last Quarter, 10 h. 12 m. P. M.
17 THURSDAY,	4 35	7 26	11 57	
18 FRIDAY,	4 35	7 26	0 24	

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Robert Compton, J. W. LUDLAM, M. D. to Miss MARY DENNIS, daughter of James Dennis, late of this city.

On the 27th ult. at Tuckerton, by the Rev. L. M. Prettyman, Capt. JOHN G. CRANE, of Monmouth County, to Miss ALVINE S. SAWYER, of the former place.

On Sunday last, by John T. Davis, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM CALDWELL, merchant, to Miss MARIA RUCH all of Berwick, Pa.

On Thursday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. George Lane, Mr. CHARLES SNYDER, to Miss PERMELIA MACK, both of Berwick, Pa.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. DANIEL W. ALLE, to Miss MAGDALENE M. DAVIS, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, June 10, by the Rev. John L. Dagg, Mr. JOSEPH HUNTER, of Newtown, Delaware County, Pa. to Miss REBECCA PUGH, of Philadelphia.

On the 13th ult. by the Rev. Manning Force, Mr. WILLIAM H. MORGAN, jr. to Miss SARAH SMITH, daughter of Francis Smith, all of this city.

On the evening of the 3d inst. before Lynford Lardner, Esq. EDWIN WALTER, to HANNAH ANN, daughter of John Newlin, both of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, JOSEPH WALN RYERSS, to SUSAN, daughter of Robert Wain, Esquire.

On Thursday evening by the Rev. M. Force, LEWIS THOMPSON, to Miss ROSANNA GORDON, of this city.

On Tuesday, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, NATHAN W. ROWLEY, Esq of New York, to Miss CAROLINE, second daughter of Jacob Bilger, Esq. Rising Sun, Philadelphia County.

In Brentwood, N. H. on the 5th ult. by Elder Samuel Cook, Mr. JOSEPH PROVAIR, to Miss MARY CARRIER SMITH, after a pleasant courtship of upwards of ten years.

On Sunday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. LEMUEL P. CARPENTER, to Miss HETTA G. SMITHERS, both of Frederica, Delaware.

By the Rev. Henry B. Schaffner, Mr. E. D. SMITH of Philadelphia, to Miss LEAH FUNDERSMITH, of Lancaster.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Nevins, the Rev. SAMUEL G. WINCHESTER, of Philadelphia, to Miss GRACE, youngest daughter of Alexander Mactier, Esq of Philadelphia.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, by the Right Rev. Archbishop Whitfield, Dr. CHARLES BYRNE, to EMELINE, daughter of the late William Cole.

DIED,

On the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, JANE HARDY, in the 16th year of her age.

On Friday, Mrs. MARY M. HALL, wife of John Hall, Esq. in the 26th year of her age.

Yesterday morning, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs MARY M. BRAUD, wife of Christian Braud.

On Friday morning, Mrs. REBECCA A. CORBIN.

On Friday morning, the 4th instant, Mr. THOMAS McKAY, aged 70 years.

On Thursday morning, without a moment's previous indisposition, LUKE W. MORRIS, of this city.

On Friday morning, in this city, ANN, the infant daughter of the late Major Whitmell H. Boyd, of Nashville, Tennessee.

On Friday, the 4th inst. of Scarlet Fever, EMILY, the daughter of Benjamin Tilghman, Esq. aged 4 years and 4 months.

On Friday morning, 4th inst. Miss SUSAN NICE, in the 20th year of her age.

One venerable fellow citizen, SAMUEL COATS, departed this life on Friday night. He passed to his grave full of years and honor. His life was useful and his memory will long be regarded with affection and regret.

At St. Jago de Cuba, on the 3d of May, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL G. WEST, chief mate of the brig Heroine of this port.

At Belfast, Ireland, in March last, Mrs. CATHARINE ENGLISH, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ewing, and relict of Mr. Thomas English, formerly a merchant of this city.

In Uniontown, on the 26th ultimo, Miss ELIZABETH CULLEY, of Philadelphia, grand daughter of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Her remains were interred in the Catholic burial ground, in Brownsville, Pa. on Thursday.

In Wythe county, Virginia, on the 11th May, 1830, JOHN CHRISTOPHER SPRACHER, who was born on the 11th day of June, 1735. He left fourteen children, ninety-two grand-children, and one hundred and thirty-four great grand children,—making in all two hundred and forty descendants. Mr. Spracher was a German, and probably from Pennsylvania. He was an early settler in Wythe county, and a good citizen, and his progeny nearly all reside there.

At Mooresville, Delaware County, on Thursday evening, 3d inst after a lingering and distressing illness, Mrs. ANN MOORE, wife of Mr. Henry Moore.

Of Apoplexy, on the 13th January last, in the 70th year of her age, CHARITY, a slave who belonged to the estate of Capt. Francis Smith, deceased, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. For forty years she had been a member of the Baptist Church, and discharged all the duties which devolved on her as a servant honestly and faithfully. If a firm reliance on the goodness and mercy of God, be an evidence of happiness to the world to come, she will obtain the promised reward.

Charity was the mother of thirty children, at nineteen births viz:—Three triplet births, five duplicate births, and eleven single births. The third triplet birth was premature, and the children still-born. The living triplets were small, and died a short time after birth.—The second and third twin births, were premature and the children still born. The living twins were not much beneath the size of single children.

She has left to her children and aged husband the pleasing recollection, that they were clothed and fed by the hand of Charity.

In the village of Germantown, on Wednesday, the 2d of June, inst. of a paralytic stroke, Mr. HENRY GRAVENSTINE, sen.

At Frankford, Pa. on the 5th inst. Mrs. ANN, relict of Daniel Davis, a native of Carmarthanshire, South Wales, in the 70th year of her age.

This Lady was exemplary in the performance of all the duties of life. She was a devoted and faithful wife, an anxious and affectionate mother, a sincere friend, and to the poor and distressed, charitable and sympathising. Endowed with a strong mind, which she sedulously improved, she formed a correct and discriminating judgment, and by the qualities of her mind and heart, commanded the respect and regard of all who were acquainted with her. During the last years of her life, she suffered much from sickness, which she endured with remarkable calmness and resignation; and at the last, without a murmur or complaint, she gently fell asleep in Jesus.

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

NEXT week will be published a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple,*" taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 279 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 12—tf

COMMERCIAL PENMANSHIP,

In 12 Lessons.—Superior Business Style.

NUMEROUS individuals attending these lessons being not only satisfied but delighted with their improvement, there is no hesitation in guaranteeing a superior proficiency in elegant writing to those who make early application. Ladies class at 12 o'clock. Tuition in Book Keeping as usual. Apply to

J. McLANAHAN, Accountant,

Commercial Institute, 61 and 62 Arcade, in the W. gallery of the Philadelphia Museum, a very eligible situation. june 12—3t*

Scythes and Sickles.

PASSMORE, Darling, Bartlett, Harries, Cope and Scarlett's Grass and Grain Scythes, Kersin and Moderwell's Sickles, Forks, Rakes, Snedds, Grain Cradles, Scythe Stones, &c. For Sale by

J. MUSGRAVE'S STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

	Per Value.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
United States' Six per cent. Loans, viz. ...of... 1815.	100	101 00
Do. Five per cent. Loan of...1820.	100	109 00
Do.....1821.	100	105 50
Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan,	100	102 00
Do. Three per cent.....do.	100	90 00
Pennsylvania, Five per cent.....do.	100	108 00
Philadelphia, Six per cent.....do.	100	116 00
Do. Five per cent.....do.	100	110 00
Schuylkill Navigation, Six per cent.	100	165 00
Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan,	100	109 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Loan,	100	107 00
Masonic, Six per cent.....do.	100	108 00
Do. Five per cent.....do.	100	102 00
BANK STOCKS.		
United States,.....	100	129 75
North America,.....	400	430 00
Pennsylvania,.....	400	518 00
Philadelphia,.....	100	105 00
Farmers' and Mechanics',.....	50	60 00
Commercial,.....	50	56 50
Mechanics',.....	35	42 50
Schuylkill,.....	25	30 75
Northern Liberties,.....	20	48 00
Southwark,.....	50	39 00
Kensington,.....	25	36 50
Penn Township,.....	50	37 00
Germantown,.....	50	54 00
Camden,.....	50	37 00
Trenton,.....	30	34 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania,.....	400	420 00
Philadelphia,.....	83 33	86 00
North America,.....	10	10 10
Union,.....	50	50 00
Phœnix,.....	50	82 50
Delaware,.....	40	40 00
Marine,.....	50	54 00
United States,.....	25	42 00
Atlantic,.....	50	71 00
American Fire Insurance,.....	100	138 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance,.....	20	23 50
Pennsylvania Fire do.....	50	64 00
CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS.		
Union Canal—Old Stock, ...	200	170 00
Union Canal—New Stock,.....	200	220 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares,.....	100	165 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,.....	50	54 25
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,...	200	176 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do....	10	13 70

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days,..... 1 8 00 per cent

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

N. Hampshire banks,	1 1-2	Delaware,	1-2
Vermont,	1 1-2	Maryland,	1
Massachusetts,	1 1-2		
Rhode Island,	1 1-2	Virginia.—	
Connecticut,	1 1-2	Richmond and branches,	1
New York.—		Valley,	1
City Banks, par.		Ronney branch,	1
Country notes,	2	Wheeling,	4
		District of Columbia,	1
New Jersey.—			
Bank of Brunswick,	1 1-2	North Carolina.—	
Patterson,	1 1-2	Cape Fear,	2
Morris,	1 1-2	Newbern,	2
All others, par.		State Bank,	2
Pennsylvania.—		South Carolina,	1
Greensburg,	0	Georgia,	2
Brownsville,	4	Kentucky, uncertain.	
Pittsburg,	1	Tennessee, do.	
All others, par.		New Orleans,	5 a 8

GUINEAS,	4 85
DOUBLOONS,	15 14
S. A. DOUBLOONS,	15 1
TWENTY FRANK PIECES,	3 370
AMERICAN GOLD,	2 1

PAINTED MUSLINS.

JUST received per ship Alexander, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of painted muslins, of small neat patterns suitable for frocks, together with a general assortment of seasonable dry goods, such as ginghams, calicoes, cotton hosiery, fashionable and plain vestings, &c.—Also, a variety of summer goods, for men and boy's wear, with a good supply of ingrain, venitian and domestic carpeting, all which will be sold on reasonable terms by GEORGE TAGG,

No. 11 North Second street, between Market and Arch. june 12—3t*

☞N. Canfield & Co. Again!!!

DRAWING of No. 9, Union Canal Lottery.

23 49 38 59 3 35 25 21 32.

*21 38 39,	$500
*32 38 49,	300
* 3 22 25,	200
* 8 22 32,	100
*21 22 35,	100

* All sold by N. CANFIELD & CO. No. 22 South Third street, on Saturday last.

Union Canal, No. 10 for 1830, draws on Saturday of next week, the 19th inst.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$25,000	10 prizes of	$500
1	6,000	10	300
1	5,000	20	200
1	3,918	30	100
10	1,000		

Price of tickets only $6, halves 3, quarters 1 50.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia. june 12—1t

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Biddle, S. P. Griffith, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Mellor, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Meyweg, John Gegan, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers. june 12—tf

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have applied to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the several Acts of Insolvency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they have appointed Wednesday, the 30th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear me and my creditors, at the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

BENJAMIN C. COZINE, Laborer,

june 12—3t* South Second street, No. 159.

Slates for Roofing & Battlement Walls.

THE Subscriber has on hand, at his SLATE YARD, in Sixth, above Noble street, a large assortment of select Welsh Slates, between six and seven hundred tons, viz: from 6 by 12 inches to 24 by 36 inches &c. Also, a quantity of large Slates, imported expressly for schools—all of which is offered for sale at reasonable rates.

Those gentlemen who wish their buildings slated, or their old or new battlement walls covered with slates, will please call on JOHN R. GRIFFITHS, adjoining the Slate Yard. june 12—3t*

CHOLERA MORBUS & DIARRHŒA, *OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, CURED.*

A MEDICINE recently discovered which cures the above mentioned diseases with great certainty in from one to three hours, is sold by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No. 6 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to cure three persons.—Full proof of its surprising efficacy was made last season, certificates of which may be seen at the Drug Store above named. As these diseases are the most prevalent and dangerous of disorders at this season, every family ought to be supplied, to guard against sudden attacks. june 12—4m

FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT

Of Ladies Misses and Children's Shoes.

MARTIN RICE has removed from No. 121 to No. 85 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry street, where he intends to keep supplied with a general assortment of the above articles. His stock, particularly of Children's Shoes, exceeds any thing offered in this city.

M. R. respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his Establishment, confident that his terms, and the quality of his goods, will meet their approbation. june 5—tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

CHEAP SILKS, RIBBONS, AND LACE GOODS.

C. BIRD & BUZBY, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases the decline from former

Managers' Office, 121 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 10, FOR 1830,

To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 19th of June, 1830. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	25,000	is	$25,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,918		3,918
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
30	100		3,000
51	80		4,080
51	60		3,060
182	50		9,100
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
102	20		2,040
1326	12		15,912
11475	6		68,850
15395 Prizes, 20825 Blanks,	34,220 Tickets, at $5 00, is		$171,100

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, making 34,220 tickets, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 84 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 1326 each having two of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the capital prize of.....$25,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to.....6,000

That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to.....5,000

That having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, to.....3,918

Those 10 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 4th, 1st, 2d and 5th; 1st, 2d and 6th; 1st, 2d and 7th; 1st, 2d and 8th; 1st, 2d and 9th; 1st, 3d and 4th; 1st

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PARODY
OF
"*The Minstrel Boy to the War has gone.*"

The Alderman to the feast has gone,
Near a loin of veal you'll find him;
A napkin clean he has girded on,
And a waiter stands behind him.

"Loin of veal," cried the man of lard,
"Though all the guests despise thee,
One eye at least shall show regard,
One wat'ring mouth shall prize thee."

The glutton gorged, but the luscious loin
Could not bring his huge paunch under;
He seized a roasted pig by the groin,
And he tore its limbs asunder,

And cried—"Delicious infant swine!
Thou feast for saint or sinner,
I'll pack thee down this throat of mine—
Thou'lt squeak no more for thy dinner."

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought woe to all mankind,
Old Adam called her *woman;*
But when she won'd with love so kind,
He then pronounced it *woo-man;*
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands pockets trimming,
The ladies are so full of whims,
That people call them *whim-men.*

SPEAKING OUT.—Those who have never spoken in public, can scarcely judge of the consternation of an old lady who spoke out in church.—It was formerly the custom in country towns, for those who lived several miles from the church to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On this occasion she had taken some milk in a pitcher for the children;—and in the most interesting part of the worship, a dog, who had followed them into the pew, thrust his head into the pitcher. Whether his head was too large, or the pitchet too small, it is not our province to determine; but having regaled himself the pitcher still obstinately retained its position, and he was discovered backing out, with the pitcher stuck fast upon his head and the milk streaming in every direction on his head and shoulders—"Get out pup!" says the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice—"O dear, I spoke out in meeting!" said she—"There! I spoke again—O dear me, I keep talking all the time."—*Bridgeton, N.J. Whig.*

A short time since a medical gentleman, residing in a neighbouring town, ordered a coat of a tailor, which was made and sent home.—On being tried on, the tailor declared that it fitted admirably, but his customer differed so much from him in opinion, that he returned the coat and would not wear it. A few days after this occurrence, the taylor met the gentleman alluded to at a funeral, and addressed him with "Ah, doctor, you are a happy man." "Why so?" replied the other. "Why, because you never have any of your bad work returned on your hands," directing his customer's attention at the same time to the grave.

CHANCELLOR KENT.—On one occasion, before the Chancellor, in the case of an alleged fraud, the Counsel, in the course of the argument on the wrong side of the question, attempted to strengthen points, naturally weak, by supposing a case. 'Suppose,' said he, 'your honor stole a horse, and'—'Stop, stop,' said the Chancellor, 'it's not a supposable case, sir.' 'Well then, your honor,' continued the Counsel, after recovering from a momentary confusion, 'suppose I stole horse.' 'Very like, sir; very like!' added the Chancellor.

FOR THE LOVERS OF THE ROMANTIC.

Miss Arabella Scinderilla Georgietta Gulielmina Clishmaclaver Potweet was the only daughter of fond and indulgent parents; she was in the early bloom and gay promise of sixteen. She was beautiful beyond the fairest of her sex—beyond all parallel of earthly affection. Her radiant eyes were like two rival suns in the arch of heaven's firmament; her forehead was smooth and fair as seven times polished alabaster; her maidenly cheeks were like two luscious peaches, glowing with a gentle red, inviting and yet shrinking from the kisses of the breeze; her lips were the exact copy and sweet semblance of two slices of ripe watermellon, so red and so inviting; her teeth, were not like those of mortal mouths, so fair, so white—they were evidently made to set off her heavenly countenance, rather than for the gross purposes of mastication; her neck was graceful as the swan's, and smooth and white, and clear as the fairest spermaceti candle. But were we to attempt to describe each of her indescribable perfections, we should never have done—suffice to say, in all personal loveliness she was perfection itself doubly perfected; and her mind was every way fitted to adorn so fair a person. Such was Miss Arabella Scinderilla Georgietta Gulielmina Clishmaclaver Potweet; and yet she was mortal—yes, she was mortal as the mortallest! How shall we relate the heart-rending tale—we won't try.

Could each hogshead of rum which a Christian sells, come back, and as he enters his closet, whisper in his ear, and tell him of the wives which it had made widows, and the children which it has made orphans, he would start back from the traffic as from the pit of perdition.

It is the testimony of Judges and Jurists throughout the land, that probably three fourths of the crimes prosecuted in our courts of Justice are connected with intemperance. Now is it right for Christians to furnish that which unfits the mind to be governed by law? which leads us to such a vast increase of crime, and thus endangers beyond almost every thing else our free institutions? DR. EDWARDS.

A Swedish peasant spoke contemptuously of the king, saying—"I dont care a fig for Bernadotte." The peasant was arrested, and under an ancient law of the kingdom, condemned to death. The king immediately pardoned the peasant, and ordered the law to be repealed. "But," said the king to the judge, "I do not like to be insulted, and therefore I cannot let this man off without some punishment, you will, therefore, please to go to his house and say to him in my name—"Since you don't care a fig for Bernadotte, Bernadotte don't care a fig for you."

HOW SCHOLARS ARE MADE.

Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets, have no magical powers to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God the maker of his own fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must therefore in an important sense, educate himself. His book and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, as an act of emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object.—It is not the man that has seen most, or has read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity; the greatest of all the warriors that went to the seige of Troy, had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because *self discipline* had taught him *how to bend it.*

THE INTELLECT.—One proof of the superior and independent excellence of this lofty endowment, may be found in the fact that the brute creation have the senses in far greater perfection than man, and yet their external knowledge is a blank in comparison with his. A raven can scent its prey at a distance of many leagues; a hog can smell a truffle that is buried under the earth; an eagle can see an object with distinctness at the distance of several miles; the fall of a leaf cannot escape the ear of a sleeping hare; the polypus, says Dumeril, is capable of receiving light itself by its fineness of touch; most quadrupeds are enabled to distinguish more accurately between wholesome and poisonous herbs, than the most accomplished and laborious botanist; and yet by his intellect alone man is able to triumph over the comparative deficiency of his senses; and with inferior modes of acquiring knowledge, to rise to that prodigious superiority which he possesses. *Tales of the senses.*

It is announced, with apparent gravity, in the New-York Daily Advertiser, that Mr. G. R. Lillibridge, manufacturer of patent stocks, has discovered a chemical composition that will turn the color of the negro to that of the white man.

It is a plain, but faithful saying, *eat your brown bread first*, nor is there a better rule for a young man's outset in the world. While you continue single you may live within as narrow limits as you please; and it is then you must begin to save in order to be provided for the more enlarged expenses of your future family. Besides, a plain frugal life is then supported most cheerfully; it is your own choice, and is to be justified on the best and most honest principles in the world, and you have nobody's pride to struggle with, or appetites to master but your own. As you advance in life, and success, it will be expected you should give yourself greater indulgence; and you may then be allowed to do it both reasonably and safely.

The Caliph Mahadi was passionately fond of hunting. Being lost, he entered into a peasant's house, and asked drink. His host brought him a cruise of wine, of which he drank, and then asked him, 'if he knew who he was?' 'No,' replied the Arab. 'I am one of the principal officers of the Caliph's court.' He then took another draught, and again asked the peasant 'if he knew him?' He answered, that he had just told him who he was. 'Not at all,' replied Mahadi. 'I am greater than I have said.' He took another draught, and repeated his question. The Arab, wearied with the catechism, replied to him, that he had been explaining himself upon that subject. 'No,' said the prince, 'I have not yet told you all. I am the Caliph, before whom all people prostrate themselves.' At these words the Arab, instead of falling prostrate, took the cruise, and replaced it whence he took it. The Caliph, in astonishment, and believing that he put away the vase on account of his presence, wished to assure him against the fear of having transegressed the law of Mahomet, which forbids wine. 'Oh! it is not that,' replied the Arab; 'but that, if you should drink another draught, I am afraid that you would turn out to be the prophet; and that finally, at the last drinking, you would make me believe you was the Omnipotent God himself.'

BOTANICAL PLEASURES.

In Dr. Aikin's letters to his son, we meet with one on cheap pleasures, the whole of which is replete with good sense. It is intended to point out those sources of rational and innocent amusement which are within the reach of almost every person in the more wealthy, as well as in the middle classes of society. We extract from it the following, as it recommends an occupation well adapted to the preservation of health:—

"So many advantages with respect to health, tranquility of mind, useful knowledge, and inexhaustible amusement, are united in the study of nature, that I should not fail most warmly to recommend it to your notice, had you not already acquired a decided taste for its pursuits. In its favour I can speak from my own experience; for the study of Botany caused several summers to glide away with me in more pure and active delight than almost any other single object ever afforded me. It rendered every ride and walk interesting, and converted the plodding rounds of business into excursions of pleasure. From the impression of these feelings, I have ever regarded as perfectly superfluous the pains taken by some of the friends of natural history, to show its utility in reference to the common purposes of life. Many of their observations, indeed, are true, and may serve to gain patrons for the study among those who measure every thing by the standard of economical value; but is it not enough to open a source of copious and cheap amusement, which tends to harmonize the mind and elevate it to worthy conceptions of nature and its author? If I offer a man happiness at an easy rate, unalloyed by any debasing mixture, can I confer on him a greater blessing? Nothing is more favourable to health and enjoyment than the combination of bodily exertion and ardour of mind. This, the researches of natural history afford in great perfection; and such is the immense variety of its objects, that the labours of the longest life cannot exhaust them.

EXERCISE.—Persons whose habits are sedentary, deceive themselves into a belief that mere physical exercise will preserve health—and accordingly take daily walks for that purpose, while the current of their thoughts remains unchanged.—This is a radical error. The only exercise that can produce a really beneficial result, is that which breaks up the train of ideas, and diverts them into new and various channels. An eminent writer says that it ought to be the endeavor of every man to derive his reflections from the objects around him, for it is to no purpose that he alters his position, if his attention continues fixed to the same point. This is no doubt true; and in order to the attainment of any advantage by exercise, especially walking, the mind should be kept open to the access of every new idea, and be so disengaged from the predominance of any particular thoughts, as easily to accommodate itself to the entertainment which may be drawn from surrounding objects.

ONIONS A CURE FOR DROPSY.—A correspondent informs us that there is a boy living at Denny, who, about three months ago, was seized with dropsy, for which he underwent the operation of tapping; after which, the water again gathering, the boy was so much swelled that the two doctors who attended him said he must be tapped a second time in a day or two. It happened, however, that a boy went to see the one affected with dropsy, who mentioned to the other that he had a strong desire to eat some onions. The boy went home to his father's house and procured some for him, and what is remarkable, in a short time after eating them, the swelling abated, the boy discharged a great quantity of water, and continues to do so. He eats onions every day, and is now walking about. Raw onions in this case seem to have produced an astonishing result, which for the benefit of persons similarly afflicted ought to be known.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

It is related of the celebrated Diderot that, on rising one morning, he found himself without a single sous, or the means of obtaining the smallest nourishment. After wandering about all day, and suffering the severest pangs of hunger, he returned to his inn, where his illness (arising from exhaustion) becoming apparent to his landlady, she gave him a little wine and some toasted bread. 'That day,' said he, afterwards, 'I swore, if I ever possessed any thing, never to refuse an indigent person's request, that I might not be instrumental to their passing so dreadful a day as I had done,' and which oath he is said to have most rigidly observed.

The following singular entertainment is said to have been given to the French King, Charles XI., after hunting in the neighbourhood of Carcassone:—After the stag had been taken, a gentleman of the neighbourhood invited the King to to a dinner which he had provided for the occasion. At the conclusion of the banquet, the ceiling of the hall suddenly opened, a thick cloud descended, and burst over their heads like a storm of thunder, pouring forth a shower of sugar-plums instead of hail, and was succeeded by a gentle rain of *rose water.*

AN AFRICAN NOBLEMAN.—In the little Bassa country near Liberia, there is a Spanish slave trader, who styles himself *Don Magill*, Lord of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and Ten Thousand Dollars. He lives in a princely style, and it is more than suspected that he is concerned in piracy. He recently ordered one of his slaves to be bound to a post in a watch-house, and the house to be set on fire. About the same time another was lashed to a cannon, which was loaded and fired. This is but a single example of the cruelties which are practised in Africa.

THE COMPLIMENT.—A lady who had an excellent voice, and great taste in singing, on being one day entreated to oblige the company with a proof of her ability, declared that "she could not sing; she could not positively." That we are all very well aware of, said Miss Edgeworth, who was present, "for we know, my dear madam, you do not sing POSITIVELY, *but* SUPERLATIVELY.

A LEARNED PHYSICIAN.—At the Tower Hamlets Court of Requests, last week, Arthur Sopwith called for a verdict of £1 19s. 10d. against Henry Gardiner, for attendance on Gardiner's leg. He demurred to the charge, inasmuch as Dr. Sopwith had not effected a cure, but, on the contrary, had left the leg worse than he found it. The Doctor was asked for his account, and produced the following document:—

"*June the* 1 1825."

"Mr. Hennery Gardner depted to Arthur Sopwith for curing his leng That Doctor Scott could not cuer and by per Greeament Between ourselven i was to have five pounds but when *nearly cured* left Me to wrong me of my money—Befoer we a gread for the sartain He tha said above paid me a Sopwith one shilling per dressing witch now I charge saim for fortey days witch I charge £1 19s. 10."

The court were of opinion that the leg was not *nearly cured* when Gardiner left the Doctor, and dismissed Dr. Sopwith's action accordingly.

"Lord —— is regularly done up—how very extraordinary!" observed some club-lounger to Brummell. Extraordinary! not at all! I always told him he would ruin himself if he went on dribbling away his fortune in paying his debts!"—*Court Journal.*

Medical Specific for the Consumption.

EXPERIENCE has proved that this fatal disease can be cured by using the PULMEL, and inhaling it in various forms, with proper diet and auxiliaries. Several hundred persons have been cured, or relieved by it from Boston to New Orleans within two or three years. The Proprietor, Professor RAFINESQUE, Polmist, &c. has lately published the *Art to Cure the Consumption*, price $1. He practises exclusively in diseases of the lungs. Ample written consultations furnished for $10 in difficult cases.

The PULMEL is sold in Philadelphia by F Brown, Douglass & Abbott, Garrigues, Klett, Reubirt, Reynolds, Scattergood, Sheppard, Williamson, Yarnall, and many other Druggists. A pamphlet on it given gratis to applicants. june 5—tf

DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE, a first rate Dairy Farm, containing 133 acres, situate in the County of Philadelphia, about 11 miles from the city. It is well watered, has a good proportion of natural meadow and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of the first class for convenience and durability. To a practical farmer an opportunity is offered which rarely occurs. The Farm will be sold at the low price of $65 per acre. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN STARR, at the Black Bear Tavern, No. 375 Market street. june 5—tf

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of men and boy's fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish, &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash. june 5—3m

CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BOWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 367 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea-grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.* nov. 7—1y

New Line of Mail Stages.

THE subscribers having established a new line of Mail Stages from Belvidere to Trenton, three times a week, and having provided themselves with good and comfortable coaches, gentle horses and accommodating drivers, solicit a share of public patronage. The stage leaves Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at six o'clock, A. M. arrive at Belvidere, at 6, P. M. the same days. Leaves Belvidere at half past 4 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Trenton by 4, P. M.

This line passes through the pleasant Villages of Pennington, Woodsville, Rocktown, Ringoes, Flemington, Mount Carmal, Sidney, Clinton, Clarkesville, New Hampton, Washington and Oxford Furnace. It intersects the Easton and New York line at Washington, N. J. so that passengers from Easton, can arrive at Trenton the same day, and those from New York, at Belvidere the same evening. Passengers from Philadelphia and Trenton by this route can arrive on the evenings of the above days at Schooley's Mountain. It also intersects the stage from Easton to Newton, at Belvidere.

By this line passengers will arrive in Easton on the evenings of the same days, where it intersects the several regular lines of stages to every section of the United States. Persons travelling from Philadelphia, Trenton, &c. to Mauch Chunk, or in search of romantic and fine scenery will find that this line possesses a decided advantage over any other route in the country.—The Water Gap is but a few miles up the Delaware above Belvidere, where extra conveyances can always be had and likewise at the landing places on the route. Fare through $2 75.

From Trenton to Flemington,		$1 00
Do.	Clinton,	1 50
Do.	New Hampton,	2 00
Do.	Washington,	2 25
From Belvidere to Washington,		50
Do.	New Hampton,	75
Do.	Clinton,	1 50
Do.	Flemington,	1 75

For seats apply at COOMB'S Hotel, Market street, WILD'E, Warren street, Trenton, and at J. NORTON'S, Front street, Belvidere.

P. S. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

june 5—tf J. W. & W. C. DUBENBERRY.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 99 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 28 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coomb's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 28. april 17—tf

Coal Grates and Fenders.
JAMES M. JACKSON.

HAS removed his Coal Grate and Fender Manufactory, from No. 50 Cherry street, to No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, the eighth door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. M. J. has also on hand, for sale, superior Black Varnish, Black Lead, and Rotten Stone, for cleaning and varnishing grates and stoves. 5mo. 29—6m

Imperial Fine Wrapping Paper.
A QUANTITY for sale at this Office. may 1—tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I henceforth forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account; for I will pay no debts of her contracting. JOSEPH KULP.
may 29—3t*

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, as important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—6m

PATENT FLY-NET,
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Millinery Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.

NO. 8 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 16 years old, and 12 to serve. do. one 26 and 8 to serve.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.
may 22—tf*

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary, in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one possessing more elasticity together with convenience, an confining the parts than any I ever used, having made use thereof, during the time I was under his care for a radical cure. WILLIAM HARRISON,
Dec. 20, 1828. No. 83 Old Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of Dr. Heintzelman for a medical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITCHELL,
January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,
GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.
Mr. Jos. Reshirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Rubn, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Auner, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons, may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, rasing and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
feb. 20—3m*

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,
TAILORS.

HAVE removed from 163 to 136 Chesnut street, the second door above the U. S. Bank, and opposite their former stand. They make use of the present opportunity to tender their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for past favours, and respectfully solicit them in future.

They have on hand extra super blue, black, and fancy cloths and cassimeres with an extensive assortment of fancy and plain silks, Marseilles, Valencia and toilinet vestings, which will be made to order, in the best manner. Also, constantly on hand and in great variety, fancy silk pocket tidkis, and cravats, stocks, collars, gloves, suspenders, &c. may 1—tf

Auction & Commission Store,
NO. 453 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH GATCHEL, Jr having received a Commission from his Excellency the Governor, as auctioneer for the city and county of Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has [for the present] opened his store at No. 453 Market street, for the sale of Real Estate, Shipping, Household Furniture, &c.

Regular public sales of Furniture will be held at the store, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Furniture will be received for public sale any day during the week. may 29—4t

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH

THIS paper, the only one published in the County of Philadelphia, is issued every Wednesday, at $2 per annum, if received by mail, or $2 25, if delivered by a carrier. The subscription list of the Telegraph, is both numerous and respectable; and it would be a beneficial advertising medium for Merchants and others, residing in the city and county. Its course is open, untrammeled, and independent. Address, P. R. FREAS, Editor.
Germantown, May 24, 1830. may 29—3t

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Milk Churns and Butter tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers, Country Merchants, and others, will find it to their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, who will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as any person in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Patent Curled Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.

GIDEON COX, Agent,
No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business. may 15—1dt

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 51 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab and Black Banding,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do. do. Binding,
Russia Hare do.	Skivers and Roans, assorted colours,
Muskrat Fur,	Linings, Brodes & Looping,
Raw coney Fur,	Tips, plain and embossed,
Carroted do. do.	Figured Satin, for Tips,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Polongs, Velvets, Buckles &c.
Spanish and Saxony Hat, Felts and Bodies,	

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats. RICHARD TRYOR, Jr.
may 1—3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper nailed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,
april 3—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

DAWSON'S
ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to Bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instructive to all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them.
mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

CARPENTER'S
SARATOGA POWDERS,
For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities as the effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 201 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 16—3m

Superior Cast Steel Edge T

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, M'Co. Lennox Works, Chambersburg, penters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Chisseis, Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. of the best steel, and if not good to be returned. Also, a general assortment of HARDW CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and re LESLEY & MERED Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

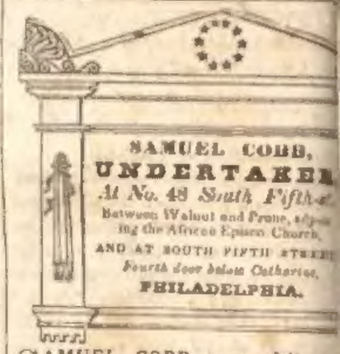
WILLIAM M. EVA
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE
CHECKS.
NOTES, DRA
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Manufactured No. 2 Decatur Philadelphia.
march 13—3m

ALLEN WARD.
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STR

CONTINUES to offer the premium a superior system of TAILORING, must not infringe upon his patent. He also with unparalleled patronage, to furnish Tailors with quarterly publications of the ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailo $10 per annum. mar

Potter's Paper Ware Hou

REMOVED to No. 28 MINOR below Sixth, where may be had every of PAPER manufactured in the United lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or cash.



SAMUEL COBB,
UNDERTAKER,
At No. 48 South Fifth-s
Between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcop. Church,
AND AT SOUTH FIFTH STREET
Fourth door below Catharine,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL COBB respectfully friends and the public in general, that tinues open his ready made COFFIN MENT at the above places, where every taining to the business, can be procured notice and the utmost punctuality, at the ble prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, &c. of a superior quality; together with other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings disinterment, he would beg leave to state, invented a preventive, which can be Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all hours.

CARPET MANUFACT

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race tween Front and Second streets. informs his friends and the public in gener got on hand a quantity of domestic carpet quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street.

WOOD TURNI

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 BANK South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, the Merchants' Coffee House, respectf Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the pub that having erected a STEAM ENGINE ING, he is enabled to execute the largest way at the shortest notice, and on such t ensure to his friends and customers the satisfaction. Constantly on hand a gene of Bed Posts.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. THIRD STREET, between Cherry streets, a handsome as RICH CUT and PLAIN GL NITURE KNOBS, &c. of e tion, having erected a GLASS FACTORY immediately back where GLASS of every descr cut to order, or sold on the most reas Wholesale and Retail. Country M others are invited to call and examine aug 4—eotf

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE T
For the relief and cure of Hernia,

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully in laboring under the distressing and d ease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing effectual remedy for the same, that he h TRUSS, adapted to the different species plaint, to which males, females and children may be obtained at the office, No. 2 street, where professional attention will b treatment of the complaint in all its vari gard to *all* the means auxiliary to the which cures are promoted, or rendered ne tions will be furnished without additional c

The universal and public approbation strument has received, as well from Medi and the Profession generally, as from those own persons, have experienced its superior ior it unnecessary that any proofs should duced in regard to what is so generally k knowledged. Experience has abundantly the correctness of the principles which th braced in the construction of his TRUSS; he *first* applied to the radical cure of a rup considered beyond the reach of the healing

☞ The great and signal benefits which this Truss, result from its strict subservience accordance with, scientific and surgical pr mechanical adaptation to the parts, the construction, the limited motion wisely experiment, to the different attendant of the the action of the muscles, the permanency tion on the body, and its pressure on the of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the which is to strengthen and restore the we to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, *a cure of the disease.* The operation of Truss is therefore directly the reverse of al tofore in use, which, being convex, lea the rupture opening."

No. 28 North Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—eotf

NEW STAPLE AND FANC
DRY GOODS ST

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 SECOND, between Arch and